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ABSTRACT

A study-action guide and a companion guide are intended to help citizens explore some of the challenging dilemmas of U.S. nuclear policy. The two guides place strong emphasis on group discussion and participation as well as action citizens might want to take to bring about a non-nuclear world. The companion guide is intended for congregations and religious groups. Citizens first view a slide or filmstrip show entitled "Acceptable Risk?" which relates the perspectives of scientific, government, and military experts, as well as the stories of survivors of Hiroshima and the stories of those affected by the daily production of nuclear weapons and nuclear power. The first two sections of the study guide contain a checklist for showing the slide show and suggestions for follow-up discussion. The third section "Next Steps" outlines a variety of possibilities for education and action for groups and individuals concerned about the issues in the slide program. The third and major section of the guide provides a list of resources and groups concerned with issues discussed in the slide show. The publication concludes with a listing of American Friends Service Committee offices and instructions for showing the slide program. The guide for congregations and religious groups contains statements concerning nuclear warfare issued by different religious groups. Also included in this guide are suggestions for follow-up discussions to the slide program ideas for action, liturgical suggestions, and lists of resources for education and action. (RM)

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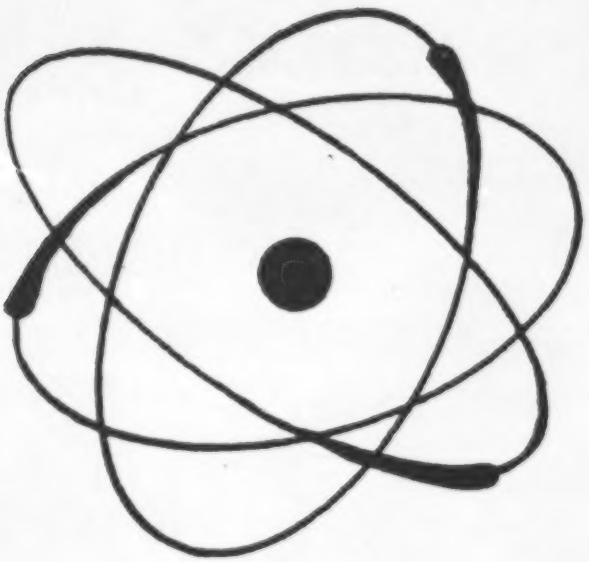
ACCEPTABLE RISK?

The Nuclear Age in the United States



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A NEW NARMIC SLIDEFILM

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1980 ©

STUDY/ACTION GUIDE

NARMIC/AFSC
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The two atomic bombs that devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki violently announced the dawn of the nuclear age thirty-six years ago. By the end of 1945 over 200,000 deaths had resulted, and by the end of 1950 a total of 500,000 people had died as a result of the bombings. Today the survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki continue to live with the horror and physical suffering of the atomic bombing.

In 1979 the largest commercial nuclear power accident in the United States at Three Mile Island served as a reminder of the dangers that nuclear technology poses to communities everywhere. Central Pennsylvanians live in fear of what effect the Three Mile Island accident might have on themselves, their children, and their children's children.

In Acceptable Risk? The Nuclear Age in the United States, NARMIC relates the perspectives of scientific, government and military experts, as well as the stories of survivors of Hiroshima and the stories of those affected by the daily production of nuclear weapons and nuclear power - uranium miners, nuclear production workers, atomic veterans, residents of communities nearby atomic testing sites. Through the testimony of all these people we hope the viewer will learn more about the hazards of nuclear technology. Particularly because of the courage of atomic victims to speak out and describe what they and their families suffer, we now have a better opportunity to evaluate for ourselves the risks of the atomic age and whether there are alternatives.

In Acceptable Risk? we try to demystify the complex technology of nuclear power and weapons production, while we document the human cost of the development, production and testing of nuclear weapons and nuclear power. Acceptable Risk? also identifies many of the problems associated with the present course of national security and energy policy, and suggests alternatives.

We believe that decisions about nuclear weapons and nuclear power development cannot be left solely to officialdom. Whether new nuclear power plants should be built, whether testing of nuclear weapons should continue, whether the MX should be deployed - each of these important decisions should be made only after informed citizens have had full opportunity to make their views known.

We hope this study-action guide will help you and your group explore some of the challenging dilemmas of U.S. nuclear policy. It places strong emphasis on group discussion and participation as well as action you might want to take to bring about a non-nuclear world.

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Acceptable Risk? is available in three forms: *slide show* (160 slides, 36 mins.), *film strip* (36 mins.), or *three-part film strip* (12 mins. each). Accompanying materials available include:

- Script of Acceptable Risk?
- Documentation, Vol.I and Vol.II
- Study/Action Guide
- Supplement to the Study/Action Guide for Religious Groups, Churches and Synagogues
- Teacher's Guide

Checklist for Showing "Acceptable Risk?"

◯ After you have made initial arrangements for a slide showing with a group, check back with the person in charge a week or so before the showing to make sure everything is set, including room arrangements, audio-visual equipment, publicity and so forth.

◯ Well in advance of your showing, consider setting up a literature table with relevant articles or pamphlets. Suggestions are included in the "Resources" section of this study guide. You can order literature from the nearest office of the AFSC, other local groups in your area, or national organizations listed in this guide.

◯ If you have not already seen it, preview the slide show or, at a minimum, read the script. It is also important to review the slide show documentation.

◯ Prepare for a discussion session immediately following the slide film (see following section for ideas). You may wish to put discussion questions on large sheets of newsprint so everyone can read them, and bring extra newsprint and felt-tip pens to record important ideas in the discussion.

◯ Be sure that you know how to use the audio-visual equipment that will be available to you and that it is in working condition. Study the technical instructions on the back cover of this guide.

◯ Plan to arrive at your destination early enough to make sure everything is set up or to do this yourself. Don't forget a long extension cord and an extra bulb for the slide projector if you are bringing your own equipment.

SOUND FAMILIAR? These are a few opinions which are frequently encountered during discussions of the issues raised in Acceptable Risk?. Be prepared for your slide presentation with thoughtful responses. We recognize that this won't always be easy! Books, pamphlets and articles are listed in the "Resources for Education and Action" section of this guide to provide you and your group with background material to discuss these concerns.

"Well, they may not have all the bugs out of nuclear power yet, but we can't have a growing economy without it."

"The media blow the whole nuclear power thing out of proportion. Nobody has ever died from a nuclear power accident."

"Sure, I'm against nuclear war, but the only way to keep the peace is to keep up with the Russians, and they're going ahead full tilt with their new weapons programs."

"There've always been armies and wars - always have and always will be. You can't fight human nature."

"We need military spending to keep the economy going - it keeps people working, and you can't knock that in this day and age."

"These problems are so complex. Decisions should be left to the experts."

"I'm with you on opposing nuclear weapons, but you're making a mistake by tying it to the nuclear power issue." (OR - "I'm with you on opposing nuclear power, but you're making a mistake by tying it to the nuclear weapons issue.")

Suggestions for Follow-Up Discussion

When arranging to show Acceptable Risk?, in most cases it is important to plan sufficient time following the presentation for audience response and discussion. There are many possible formats for such response/discussion sessions depending on the time available and the size and nature of your audience. For example, if you have an hour after the presentation and a medium-to-large size audience (20 or more), you may break into smaller discussion groups after an initial period of 10 or 15 minutes for questions.

Whether you have an hour or only 20 minutes, provide an opportunity in the discussion session for the viewers to:

(1) Question the factual material in the slide film. The discussion leader should have the script and documentation at hand to answer specific concerns. Some groups may not have any factual questions, while others may have many. You may find that a few members of your audience continue to question the facts of the slide show - perhaps with some degree of hostility - after others are ready to move on to more general discussion. In this case, try to move the exchange along - perhaps by recommending several articles on the subject for the audience to read, asking the questioner if he or she has others to suggest. *It is important for the discussion leader to feel he or she does not need to provide answers to every question.*

(2) Interact with one another about what he/she has just seen and heard. As suggested earlier, there are a wide variety of formats for such a discussion session. If circumstances permit, we encourage the use of small groups to enable more personal interaction than either a large group format - which often focuses heavily on the discussion leader - or than a panel of individuals.

With either a small or large group, however, it is helpful to choose or develop several questions to initiate and/or focus discussion. It is important to remember that the slide film will likely involve its viewers on more than an intellectual level, whether they are aware of it or not. The tragedy of Hiroshima, the suffering and pain of the nuclear victims interviewed, and the ever-present, ongoing threat of nuclear disaster - all presented in Acceptable Risk? - will stir

SAMPLE DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

Some of these questions could be the basis for quite lengthy discussions; others could be answered more quickly. Don't overwhelm a group by giving them eight questions to discuss in 45 minutes - 2 or 3 questions would be much more reasonable.

- *Where is the nuclear power plant nearest to your community located? What is the safety record of that plant? Do you know if your state has a workable evacuation plan if there is an accident? What are viable alternatives to nuclear-generated power in your area?*

- *Do you think that the U.S. should export nuclear technology to other countries? What are the potential benefits and the potential dangers to the U.S.? the recipient nation? the world?*

- *How would you react if one of the large oil companies announced plans to begin exploratory drilling for uranium near your community? What risks would you be exposed to? If you were opposed, what could you do to stop them?*

- *How do the media (television, radio, newspapers) in your area present the U.S.-Soviet arms race? If differently than in this slide film, what are the differences?*

up feelings that almost all of us have, but which we often do not acknowledge.

On another level, the issues raised in the slide film will relate to the viewers' lives in specific and tangible ways. They may be homeowners or businesspeople near a nuclear facility, mothers and fathers concerned about the effect of increasing sources of radiation on their children, members of a union with workers in the military or in nuclear industries, church-goers whose denominational leaders have called for more education and action for disarmament. *Your discussion will be more lively and engaging if the issues presented in Acceptable Risk? can be linked to the circumstances of your audience.*

Give some thought to choosing discussion questions that help focus your audience's attention on their feelings about living in the nuclear age and the ways in which the concerns presented in the slide show directly impinge on their lives.

(3) Consider further education and action possibilities. No matter how short your time for response and discussion is, it is important to allow at least some time for the audience to talk about what they may want to do individually or together as a result of the presentation and discussion. This is particularly important if the group already meets regularly or if it could arrange to meet again (e.g., members of a class, neighbors, club members, etc.).

As a discussion leader, you may have several suggestions for follow-up to present for consideration, such as an outside speaker or common readings to facilitate further discussion (see the next section of this study/action guide for additional ideas). Even if the group will not be meeting again or will not be addressing the concerns raised by the slide show in the near future, it is vitally important to offer opportunities for further individual exploration and action (e.g., inviting people to attend a meeting, hear a speaker, subscribe to a disarmament/safe energy newsletter).

SAMPLE QUESTIONS (continued):

- *Do you agree with Randall Forsberg that the danger of nuclear war is increasing? Assuming no one wants a nuclear war, what do you think are the factors propelling the arms race?*
- *What is your view of Admiral La Rocque's four steps to begin reversing the arms race? (Stop nuclear weapons testing, stop building more nuclear weapons, take all our nuclear weapons out of Europe, state that the U.S. will not be the first to use nuclear weapons.) How do you think the Soviet Union might respond?*
- *What poses a bigger risk to U.S. security in your view: continuing to build more sophisticated nuclear weapons until we get an agreement from the Soviets to stop if we do, or independently stopping U.S. production of nuclear weapons for a period of time and inviting the Soviets to respond?*
- *If you think that nuclear weapons and nuclear power are unacceptable risks, what signs of hope do you see that we will be able to change the current situation?*
- *If you are a member of a religious group, what does your religious tradition say about war? about nuclear war in particular? As a person of faith, what responsibility do you feel you have to concern yourself with the issues raised by the slide film?*

Next Steps

This section of the guide outlines a variety of possibilities for education and action for groups and individuals concerned about the issues raised in Acceptable Risk?. We strongly encourage you to contact the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) or other organizations listed in the "Resources for Education and Action" section for more specific recommendations on needed citizens' actions, such as giving testimony at hearings, supporting Congressional amendments to cut funds for new nuclear weapons systems, passing resolutions, or circulating petitions.

EDUCATION

Additional discussion. Some groups may simply want to set aside another meeting time for further discussion of Acceptable Risk?, particularly if the time originally allocated was too short for any real exchange of views. Individuals in the group could prepare for this discussion by reading one or two relevant articles in common, or several people may volunteer to prepare a report on a specific topic of interest or controversy for presentation at the next meeting.

Speaker and/or film. Your group may want to get another viewpoint by listening to an outside speaker or viewing another audio-visual presentation. People in the group may know of physicians, scientists, academics, community leaders or government officials whom you could invite who are knowledgeable on these issues. Or you can call your nearest AFSC office for suggested speakers in your area or additional audio-visuals that you could rent.

Study group. If there is significant interest on the part of several members of your audience in learning more about the issues raised in the slide film, you may want to suggest the formation of a study group. Two possible formats for such a group: all members read the same book or set of articles and meet to discuss the material OR individuals are assigned specific readings and then report back to the group on what they have read, perhaps covering three or four readings per session. You can begin to build a reading list from the suggestions in the "Resources" section.

Consciousness-raising session. Several years ago, using techniques borrowed from the women's movement, Carol Wolman and Dr. Vivian Gold developed a set of guidelines for small groups to raise consciousness about living in the nuclear age. Some groups or individuals, after seeing Acceptable Risk?, may be interested in this approach, which is intended to help people become more aware of how profoundly our emotions, experiences, and choices are influenced by the nuclear threat. Each group can meet for a single session or it can be ongoing, but no group should have more than twelve people.

The general procedure is that a question is raised, each person has a chance to make a personal response, there is general discussion, and then the process repeats itself as time allows. (Wolman and Gold focused the following questions around the threat of nuclear weapons, but they could be easily expanded to include reference to nuclear power as well.) The questions which follow are particularly recommended for short-term groups (parentheses ours).

- *How long do you expect human life as we know it to survive?*
- *How have your personal life choices been affected by the existence of nuclear weapons (nuclear power), including choices about children, work, and where you put your energy?*

- *If you are active in working against nuclear weapons (nuclear power), how do you feel about people who are not? If not, how do you feel about people who are?*
- *Have you ever before today discussed your personal feelings about nuclear weapons (nuclear power) with others? If not, why not?*
- *What gives you hope, strength, courage?*
- *What did you learn today?*
- *How do you feel about this consciousness-raising format? Do you have any ideas for improving it?*
- *Would you like to participate in another, longer-term consciousness-raising group?*

Researching the nuclear dangers in your own community.

Local effects of nuclear war. You may wish to order: (a) "Nuclear Mapping Kit," an AFSC publication which provides guidelines for mapping the effects of a nuclear weapon dropped on a specific city or town (available from American Friends Service Committee, 15 Rutherford Place, New York NY 10003, 15 pp., 50¢ ea.); (b) "The Effects of Nuclear War," a U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) study which includes information on likely fallout patterns. ACDA can also provide a computerized projection of the effect of a one megaton nuclear bomb on any city or town in the United States (available from ACDA Public Affairs, U.S. Dept. of State, 320 21 St. N.W., Washington DC 20451); (c)"Military-Industrial Atlas," NARMIC's collection of maps showing the locations of many nuclear weapons research, production and deployment sites around the nation - likely targets in the event of a nuclear war (available from NARMIC, $1 ea.).

IS YOUR TOWN A TARGET?

Nuclear weapons production facilities. Find out what facilities in your area are involved in the research or production of materials for nuclear weapons or for ships, planes, or missiles that carry these weapons. What corporations own or run these facilities? How many workers do they employ? What is the health and safety record of the plant? (Use NARMIC's "Military-Industrial Atlas" as a starting point for your investigations and/or contact the Nuclear Weapons Facilities Task Force, AFSC, 1660 Lafayette Street, Denver CO 80218.)

Nuclear cargo. Most communities near nuclear facilities have shipments of nuclear cargo - waste products, fuel or weapons components - passing through them daily or weekly. Talk with public officials (in the fire department, health department and/or other agencies) to find out about the nuclear shipments in your area - the routes and methods used, existing plans for dealing with accidents, evacuation procedures, etc. (Contact AFSC's Nuclear Cargo Project, 45 11th St. N.E., Atlanta GA 30309.)

Nuclear power plants. Find out what proportion of the electricity in your area is generated by nuclear power. What plans are there for expanding nuclear power production? Talk with safe energy activists, union representatives and others about alternatives to nuclear power (conservation, solar energy, etc.) for your community. Meet with public officials and representatives of the utilities to get their views on nuclear energy and its alternatives.

Nuclear storage sites. Find out if there is a military base near your community where nuclear weapons may be stored. Are there sites in the area where nuclear waste products are kept?

Nuclear victims. In many areas of the country there are victims of nuclear technology or members of their families - such as those who spoke in the slide film - who want to tell their story to the public. In some cases these persons are also in need of assistance, in bringing their cases to the government and the media, personal support, knowledgeable medical and legal advice. (For the names of such individuals contact National Citizens Hearing for Radiation Victims, 317 Pennsylvania Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20003.)

Local resources. Find out the names and activities of the disarmament/conversion and safe energy organizations in your community.

ACTION

Encourage individuals in your audience to schedule a showing of Acceptable Risk? in their homes (invite the neighbors), at their places of worship, at meetings of their unions, or for other community groups of which they are members. If there is enough interest, consider buying a copy of the slide film for the group's own use. (Take up a collection to cover costs.)

Ask for volunteers to set up a display with literature, maps, pictures or other items in an appropriate place, such as a church, YMCA, or union hall.

Discuss ways to bring the ideas you have been talking about to a wider audience via the media. The group may want to take on a specific media project, such as writing letters to the editor, getting a radio talk show to invite an arms control expert to appear on its program, or placing an advertisement in a local newspaper which would include a statement signed by a wide variety of individuals.

Some members of your group may want to focus on a high school outreach project. A Teacher's Guide with suggestions for classroom activities, homework assignments, and student projects is available from NARMIC along with promotional materials.

FOLLOW-UP

As we indicated in the "Suggestions for Follow-up Discussion" section, it is very important for a group to have an opportunity to consider actions that they may want to take after they have seen and discussed a slide film such as Acceptable Risk?. Such actions will, hopefully, grow out of the group's specific concerns (which may vary a great deal according to the nature of the group), as well as any further learning and research that they have undertaken.

We cannot present a comprehensive listing of possible activities in this study guide. But we do urge you to contact local and national disarmament and safe energy groups for suggestions about where your group could plug into ongoing efforts. (See "Resources for Education and Action" section.) At a minimum, we encourage members of your group, after viewing and discussing the slide film, to share their concerns with their elected officials, particularly their Congressional representative and Senators. This can be done by writing, but it is much more effective when a face-to-face meeting can occur.

Many disarmament groups, including the AFSC, are beginning a major new campaign for a bilateral U.S./U.S.S.R. nuclear weapons freeze, based on the proposal, "Call to Halt the Nuclear Arms Race." This call has already been endorsed by hundreds of organizations and individuals as well as by the voters in three state Senatorial districts in western Massachusetts in November 1980. There will be many ways to support the freeze effort. Contact your nearest AFSC office for details.

Resources for Education and Action

This section provides a list of resources and groups concerned with issues discussed in Acceptable Risk?. We have attempted to identify groups with a wide geographical distribution and to include resources available in local libraries and bookstores. In cases where a book or pamphlet might not be readily available, the address of the publisher follows the title and author.

We begin with a list of national organizations working on arms control, disarmament and energy issues. They can provide information and/or action suggestions for individuals and groups. Many of those listed have local chapters or affiliates across the United States.

Following the list of national organizations is a compendium of resource materials and resource groups organized by topic, which are introduced in this study guide roughly in the order they appear in the script of Acceptable Risk?. In addition to the groups listed, many religious organizations are also concerned with these issues. You may want to contact either or both of the groups we have suggested with your concerns or, if you are a member of a religious group, your own church or synagogue. (See NARMIC's Supplement to the Study/Action Guide for Religious Groups, Churches and Synagogues.)

When organizations we have listed have their own newsletter or magazine, we have included the title following the name and address of the group. Many of these groups also have lists of their own publications which are available upon request. (We provide the address of any group only the first time that it appears in this section.)

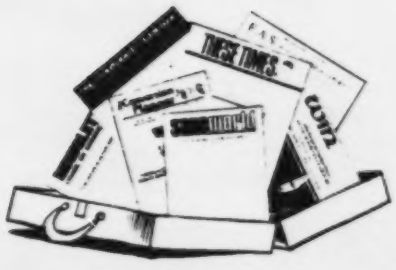
This study/action guide largely lists only those organizations and resources sympathetic to the point of view presented in the slide show. There are many sources of information which support the development of nuclear weapons and nuclear power. If you would like to learn more about what advocates of nuclear weapons and nuclear power say, you might begin by contacting the American Security Council or The Atomic Industrial Forum, both in Washington DC.

LISTING OF NATIONAL RESOURCE GROUPS

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Friends Service Committee (AFSC).* Education and action on issues of disarmament and peace conversion.

- National Disarmament Program, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia PA 19102.
- Nuclear Cargo Project, 45 11th St. N.E., Atlanta GA 30309.
- Rocky Flats/National Nuclear Weapons Facilities Taskforce (in cooperation with Fellowship of Reconciliation), 1660 Lafayette St., Denver CO 80218.
- National Action/Research on the Military-Industrial Complex (NARMIC), 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia PA 19104. Research and production of resources on military issues and on the connections between nuclear weapons and nuclear power.

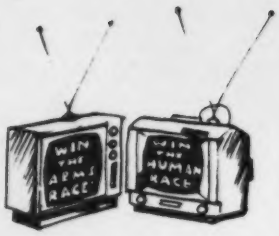


* *The AFSC is a Quaker service and education organization which was founded in 1917 and which received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1947. AFSC works through its national office and thirty-one local offices across the United States.*

Center for Defense Information, 122 Maryland Ave., Washington DC 20002. The Defense Monitor. Research and production of resources on U.S. military policy.

Citizen/Labor Energy Coalition, 600 W. Fullerton, Chicago IL 60614. Education and action for a safe energy future, exposing the role of corporations in subjecting the workforce and consumers to dangerous technologies.

Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC), 138 Broadway, New York NY 10038. The CALC Report. Education and action on issues of disarmament and peace conversion, especially within the religious community.



Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy, 120 Maryland Ave. N.E., Washington DC 20002. Close-up. Coordinates legislative campaigns on issues of foreign and military policy.

Critical Mass Energy Project, P.O. Box 1538, Washington DC 20013. Critical Mass Journal. Education and action on nuclear energy issues.

Environmental Action Inc., 1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington DC 20036. Education and action on a broad range of issues which affect the environment adversely, including nuclear power and the MX.

Fellowship of Reconciliation, Box 271, Nyack NY 10960. A pacifist group doing education and action on disarmament issues.

Friends of the Earth, 124 Spear St., San Francisco CA 94105. Not Man Apart. Education and action on a broad range of issues which affect the environment adversely, including nuclear power and the MX.

International Association of Machinists, 1300 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington DC 20036. Education and action on issues of peace conversion.

Labor Committee for Safe Energy Employment, 1536 16th St. N.W., Washington DC 20036. A network of labor organizations opposed to nuclear power.

Mobilization for Survival, 3601 Locust Walk, Philadelphia PA 19104. The Mobilizer. A network of activists working to stop the arms race and nuclear power development.

Nuclear Information and Research Service (NIRS), 1536 16th St. N.W., Washington DC 20036. Groundswell. Researches and produces resources on energy issues and serves as a clearinghouse for energy groups nationwide.

PUSH, 930 East 50th St., Chicago IL 60615. Education and action on disarmament and the military budget, especially as it affects third world communities.

SANE, 514 C St. N.E., Washington DC 20002. Conversion Planner. Education and action on disarmament and peace conversion.

Sierra Club, 514 Bush St. N.E., San Francisco CA 94108. Sierra Magazine. Education and action on a broad range of issues which affect the environment adversely, including nuclear power and the MX.

Union of Concerned Scientists (USC), 1384 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge MA 02238. Nucleus. Education, action, research, and production of resources on military issues and nuclear power issues.

War Resisters League, 339 Lafayette St., New York NY 10012. A pacifist group doing education and action on disarmament and nuclear power issues.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), 1213 Race St., Philadelphia PA 19107. Peace and Justice. Education and action on disarmament, military budget and women and militarism.

Women's Strike for Peace, 201 Massachusetts Ave. N.E., Washington DC 20002. Education and action on disarmament.

What do Soviet Auto Workers (pictured) and their American counterparts think about that unthinkable subject — nuclear war? See *War Without Winners*, a documentary produced by the Center for Defense Information, 122 Maryland Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 543-0400.

NUCLEAR POWER AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS: COMMON PROBLEMS AND DANGERS

OVERVIEW

Resource materials:

Atom's Eve: Ending the Nuclear Age, Mark Reader, Ed., McGraw Hill, 1980. An anthology of short pieces which parallel the slide film, Acceptable Risk?.

Atoms for Peace/Atoms for War, NARMIC, 1979. A popular, short brochure giving an overview of the connections, problems and dangers of nuclear power and nuclear weapons. 15¢ ea., 100/$10.

First There Was the Bomb: Readings on Nuclear Weapons/ Nuclear Power. Abalone Alliance and U.S. Nuclear Weapons Lab Conversion Project, 944 Market St., Rm. 508, San Francisco CA 94102, 1979. A collection of short readings which introduce the basic issues connecting nuclear weapons to nuclear power. 102 pp. $1.50 ea.

EFFECTS OF RADIATION

Resource materials:

Health Effects of Nuclear Power and Nuclear Weapons, Katherine L. Kahn, M.D., Physicians for Social Responsibility, Box 144, 56 N. Beacon St., Watertown MA 02172, 1980. A pamphlet reviewing the basic concepts of the effect of radiation on health, demonstrating the concern of physicians regarding the health dangers associated with the nuclear power and weapons industry. 32 pp.

Nuclear Madness, Helen Caldicott, Autumn Press, 1978. In a brief account, physician Helen Caldicott points out that present trends will lead to nuclear contamination, posing a health hazard "far greater than any plague humanity has known." 121 pp.

Poisoned Power, the Case against Nuclear Power Plants, John W. Gofman and Arthur R. Tamplin, Rodale Press Inc., 1971. A book which details the environmental and health effects of nuclear pollution, written by former research associates at the government's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Livermore CA. 368 pp.

Resource groups:

Environmental Policy Center, 317 Pennsylvania Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20003. The Radioactive Readings.

National Committee for Radiation Victims, 317 Pennsylvania Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20003. Newsline.

Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, 1636 Champa St., Denver CO 80201.

Physicians for Social Responsibility, Box 144, 56 N. Beacon St., Watertown MA 02172.

Rocky Flats/Nuclear Weapons Facilities Task Force, AFSC/FOR.

URANIUM MINING AND MILLING

Resource materials:

Uranium Mining and Milling: a Primer, Southwest Research and Information Center, P.O. Box 4524, Albuquerque NM 87106, 1979. An overview on uranium development and its effects on the Southwest, with a listing of groups taking action around this issue. 52 pp.

Resource groups:

Black Hill Alliance, P.O. 2508, Rapid City SD 57709. Black Hills Paha Sapa Report.

Center for Alternative Mining Development Policy, 1121 University Ave., Madison WI 53715.

National Indian Youth Council Inc., 201 Hermosa N.E., Albuquerque NM 87108.

Southwest Research and Information Center. Mine Talk.

Women of All Red Nations (WARN), P.O. 2508, Rapid City SD 57709. WARN Reports.

TRANSPORTATION OF NUCLEAR CARGO AND NUCLEAR WASTES

Resource materials:

Nuclear Wastes Fact Sheet, SANE, 514 C St. N.E., Washington DC 20002, 1980. An overview with special emphasis on nuclear wastes produced by the military. 1 p., 5¢ ea.

Radioactive Wastes, Nuclear Energy's Dilemma, Terry Lash, Natural Resources Defense Council, 122 East 42nd St., New York NY 10017, 1980. An assessment of the nuclear waste problem and what is needed to arrive at a solution for existing wastes, and for determining whether more wastes should be created by operating nuclear power plants. 10 pp.

Radioactive Wastes: Politics, Technology and Risks, Ronnie D. Lipshulz, Ballinger, 1980. A report of the Union of Concerned Scientists on the radioactive waste issue, including the hazards of radioactivity, production of radioactive wastes and proposed management and disposal technologies. 246 pp.

Resource groups:

Environmental Policy Center.

Greenpeace, Building E, Fort Mason, San Francisco CA 94123. Greenpeace Examiner (covers issues of nuclear waste transportation and disposal in the Bay area and throughout California).

Micronesia Support Committee, 1212 University Ave., Honolulu HA 96826. Micronesia Bulletin (covers issues of nuclear waste disposal in the Pacific).

Natural Resources Defense Council, 122 East 42nd St., New York NY 10017. Amicus.

Nuclear Cargo Project, AFSC.

Sierra Club Radioactive Waste Campaign, 3164 Main St., Buffalo NY 14214. The Waste Paper.

Southwest Research and Information Center. Nuclear Waste News.

PROLIFERATION

Resource materials:

Energy/War: Breaking the Nuclear Link, Amory B. Lovins and L. Hunter Lovins, Friends of the Earth, 124 Spear St., San Francisco CA 94105, 1980. Reveals the inextricable link between nuclear power and nuclear weapons, the lack of cost effectiveness of nuclear power as an energy source, and comments on the alternatives. Also, chapters on nuclear power and developing countries, the arms race, and the Non-Proliferation Treaty. 161 pp. $10 ea. A condensation of this book, co-authored with Leonard Ross, was published as "Nuclear Power and Nuclear Bombs," Foreign Affairs, vol. 58, pp. 1137-77.

Marketing the Nuclear Nightmare, NARMIC, Dec. 1979. U.S. nuclear exports to five countries (Philippines, South Korea, Argentina, Brazil, South Africa) and how these exports contribute to the increasing danger of proliferation. 8 pp. 15¢ ea., 100/$10.

Swords from Plowshares, the Military Potential of Civilian Nuclear Energy, Albert Wohlstetter et al, The University of Chicago Press, 1979. Essays revealing how peaceful and military uses of nuclear technology have become intertwined. It shows places where nuclear weapons might have been halted and points out what might still be done. 228 pp.

The Last Chance: Nuclear Proliferation and Arms Control, William Epstein, Free Press, 1976. Traces the history of arms control, and gives an analysis of the problems relating to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Looks at ways the "non-proliferation regime" might be strengthened. 341 pp.

"The NPT Review Conference - Much Talk, Few Results," Bulletin of the Atomic Scientist, Frank Barnaby, Nov. 1980. Brief report of the outcome of the 10-year review of the Non-Proliferation Treaty held in Aug.-Sept. 1980.

ROLE OF CORPORATIONS

Resource materials:

GE's Electrifying Struggle to Get its Hands on the Atom, John Woodmansee, CALC, 198 Broadway NY 10038, 1979. Exposure of General Electric's early role in the development of the atomic bomb and its expansion into the nuclear power and uranium mining industries. 10 pp.

Power Politics, the Nuclear Industry and Nuclear Exports, Gloria Duffy and Gordon Adams, Council on Economic Priorities, 84 Fifth Ave., New York NY 10011, 1979. Surveys U.S. companies involved in the nuclear fuel cycle and the export of nuclear goods and services. 131 pp.

The Defense Department's Top 100, Council on Economic Priorities Newsletter, 84 Fifth Ave., New York NY 10011 (revised annually). A listing of the top 100 military contractors, with highlights on trends in defense spending and on the corporations which most benefit from Pentagon spending. 1 p.

The Sun Betrayed: a Study of the Corporate Seizure of U.S. Solar Energy, Ray Reece, South End Press, 1979. A history of U.S. industry/government collusion to dominate the solar energy marketplace and drive out the potential presented by many individuals and small business efforts. 234 pp.

"Tower of Babel: a Special Report on the Nuclear Industry," Southern Exposure, P.O Box 531, Durham NC 27702, winter 1979. A look at nuclear power and nuclear weapons facilities across the South, as well as uranium mining and waste disposal in the area. Reviews the efforts of local areas to ban nuclear transportation and waste disposal and examines the private utilities providing service in the South. 144 pp. $4 ea.

Resource groups:

Big Business Day, 1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington DC 20036.

Council on Economic Priorities (CEP), 84 Fifth Ave., New York NY 10011. CEP Newsletter.

Citizen/Labor Energy Coalition, 600 W. Fullerton, Chicago IL 60614.

Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility, 475 Riverside Dr., Rm. 566, New York NY 10115. The Corporate Examiner.

NUCLEAR POWER

OVERVIEW

Resource materials:

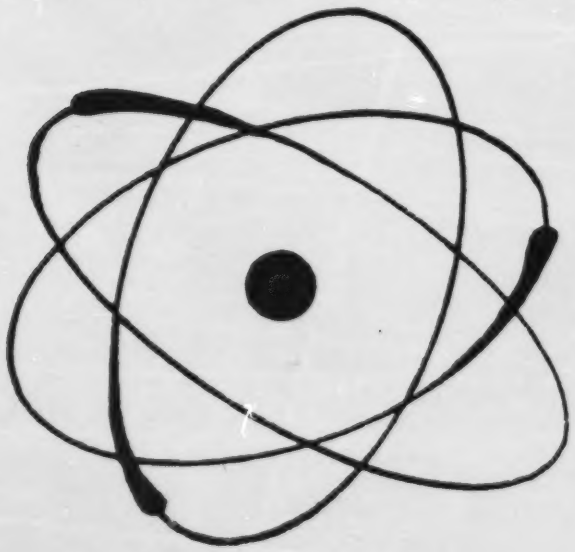
Accidents Will Happen, the Case against Nuclear Power, Environmental Action Foundation, Harper and Row, 1976. A collection of essays explaining how nuclear power is produced and its dangers, the alternatives and what concerned citizens can do (published after the accident at Three Mile Island). 339 pp.

Cover-up: What You Are not Supposed to Know about Nuclear Power, Karl Grossman, The Permanent Press, 1980. A journalist's expose of the selling of nuclear power to the public by the power elite. Describes the dangers of the continued use and development of nuclear power and ends with the steps that citizens can take to rebut these dangers. pp. 293.

No Nukes: Everyone's Guide to Nuclear Power, Anna Gyorgy and Friends, South End Press, 1978. A comprehensive and popularized summary of the issues surrounding the development of nuclear power. pp. 478.

Nuclear Energy: Its Physics and Its Social Challenge, David Rittenhouse Inglis, Addison Wesley, 1973. Clear treatment of a variety of topics ranging from the physics and technology of nuclear devices to their biological effects and attempts to control them. pp. 395.

Nuclear Power and Civil Liberties: Can We Have Both?, Donna Warnock, Citizen's Energy Project, 1413 K St. N.W., Washington, DC 20005, 1978. Documents the existing problems with keeping nuclear technology safe: transportation of materials, disposal of wastes, the accessibility of bomb-building technology, threats on nuclear power plants, nuclear terrorism, and the efficacy of the current safeguards. Includes a brief catalog of civil liberties violations that are already occurring in connection with these areas. pp. 128.



Nuclear Power: The Unviable Option, John J. Berger, Dell Publishing Co., Inc., 1977. A broad, easy-to-read discussion of nuclear power including accidents, wastes, radioactive contamination, the threat to civil liberties, the danger of proliferation and the role of the government in bolstering the nuclear industry. Includes a section on energy alternatives and citizen action as well. pp. 381.

The Menace of Atomic Energy, Ralph Nader and John Abbots, Norton, 1977. A history of atomic energy, its problems, the industry and government role, and what concerned citizens can do. pp. 413.

The Nuclear Fuel Cycle: A Survey of the Public Health, Environmental, and National Security Effects of Nuclear Power, prepared by the Union of Concerned Scientists, MIT Press, 1975. The conclusion of a major technical review of the following topics: exposure of uranium miners to radioactive gas; the milling of uranium and the disposal of radioactive tailings; the consequences of catastrophic accidents; problems of diversion during routine transportation of nuclear material for terrorist purposes; the hazards of transporting nuclear material; some of the operating history of the first U.S. reprocessing plant; and, finally, the storage and disposal of high-level radioactive wastes. pp. 291.

Unacceptable Risk, McKinley C. Olson, A Bantam Book, 1979. A well documented, easy-to-read book about the controversies surrounding nuclear power. pp. 309.

We Almost Lost Detroit, John G. Fuller, Reader's Digest Press, 1975. A description of the history of the nuclear power program with emphasis on the development of the Fermi liquid metal fast breeder reactor, and the accident that occurred there. The Fermi accident is used as a vehicle to discuss the significance of the nuclear power industry here and abroad. pp. 288.

COSTS OF NUCLEAR POWER

Resource materials:

Power Plant Cost Escalation: Nuclear and Coal Capital Costs, Regulation and Economics, Charles Komanoff, Komanoff Associates, 475 Park Ave. South, New York NY 10016, 1981. Comprehensive analysis of increases in nuclear power and coal costs in the 1970's and an assessment of further increases in 1980. pp. 300, $12 for individuals and citizen's groups.

Too Cheap to Meter? Or Too Expensive to Afford?, NARMIC 1980. A fact sheet on the costs of the basic components of the nuclear fuel cycle. 1 p., 10¢ ea., $6/100.

Resource groups:

Alliance for Survival, 712 S. Grandview St., Los Angeles, CA 90057, Survival.

Critical Mass Energy Project.

Environmental Action Inc.

Environmental Action Foundation, 724 Dupont Circle Building, Washington DC 20036. The Power Line.

Environmentalists for Full Employment, 1101 Vermont Ave. N.W., Rm. 305, Washington DC 20005.

Friends of the Earth.

Mobilization for Survival.

Nuclear Information and Resource Service.

Sierra Club.

Union of Concerned Scientists.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

ARMS RACE, ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

Resource materials:

Nuclear Nightmares: An Investigation into Possible Wars, Nigel Calder, The Viking Press, 1979. A powerful book exploring the strategies of the superpowers in the nuclear build-up and making explicit the possible scenarios that a nculear war would take. 168 pp.

Nuclear Policy and World Order: Why Denuclearizaton, Richard Falk, Institute for World Order, 1140 Avenue of the Americas, NY 10036, 1978. Suggests a "global nuclear policy" which looks at the inconsistencies in the present U.S. "non-proliferation" stance and the issues along the road to military denuclearization, making a case for civilian denuclearization at the same time. 30 pp.

The Counterforce Syndrome: A Guide to U.S. Nuclear Weapons and Strategic Doctrine, Robert C. Aldridge, Institute for Policy Studies (IPS), 1901 Que St. N.W., Washington DC 20009, 1979. A thorough review of the U.S. nuclear arsenal and analysis of the shift in military doctrine from "deterrence" to "counterforce" (first-strike) by an engineer and former employee of Lockheed who "helped design every submarine-launched ballistic missile the Navy has bought." 75 pp., $2.50.

The Day Before Doomsday: An Anatomy of the Nuclear Arms Race, Sidney Lens, Beacon Press, 1977. A close examination of U.S. nuclear policy and a look at the government and military forces behind it, beginning with the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The book points out that a second nuclear age, where possession of nuclear weapons is almost

universal, is about to begin. Final chapter offers suggestions of ways to reverse the trend. pp. 274.

The Game of Disarmament: How the United States and Russia Run the Arms Race, Alva Myrdal, Pantheon Books, 1976. A close examination of the arms race and prospects for its reversal in light of the dynamics between the superpowers. Written from the perspective of Sweden's former Minister of Disarmament who has striven to enunciate the global implications of U.S./U.S.S.R. militaristic competetion. pp. 397.

The New Generation of Nuclear Weapons, Stephen Daggett, IPS, 1980. A description of the most important new nuclear weapons the U.S. and U.S.S.R. are putting in place and the qualitative changes in these new weapons. Reviews Soviet and U.S. nuclear doctrine and the strategic nuclear balance. pp. 20, $2.

The Price of Defense: A New Strategy for Military Spending, The Boston Study Group, Times Books, 1979. An overview of the present U.S. military establishment with recommendations for the military levels and spending needed to defend the United States, support the defense of Western Europe, Japan and Isreal, and to deter war today. pp. 359.

World Armaments and Disarmament, SIPRI Yearbook, Stockholm International Peach Research Institute, MIT Press, 28 Carleton St., Cambridge MA 02142, annually revised. A comprehensive and invaluable guide to current issues and statistics about the arms race.

THE EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR WARFARE

Resource materials:

Death in Life: Survivors of Hiroshima, Robert J. Lifton, Vintage Books, 1967. Through interviews, the psychological consequences of exposure to the atomic bomb are explored, including the survivors' feelings about surviving, their perceptions about the U.S, their creative and artistic response to the catastrophe, and their formulation of themselves in relationship to the rest of the world. pp. 594.

Hiroshima-Nagasaki: A Pictorial Record of the Atomic Destruction, Hiroshima-Nagasaki Publishing Committee, Heiwa-kaikan, 1-4-9 Dhins, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 105, Japan, 1978. Dedicated to those who died and the hibakusha, those still suffering from the atomic bombing.

ACCOUNTS OF EARLY PARTICIPANTS IN NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

Resource materials:

A Scientist at the White House, George B. Kistiakowsky, Harvard University Press, 1976. Memoirs of President Eisenhower's special assistant for science and technology from July 1959-January 1960, a period when Eisenhower was simultaneously pressing forward with advanced missile development while seeking to check the arms race. pp. 448.

Lawrence and Oppenheimer, N. P. Davis, Simon and Schuster, NY 1968. A description of the association of experimental physicist Ernest Orlando Lawrence and theoretical physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer, and many other members of the scientific community involved in the discovery of the atomic bomb. pp. 384.

Nuclear Milestones, Glenn T. Seaborg, W. H. Freeman and Co., 1972. The speeches of a past chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission(AEC) from 1961 to 1971, and head of plutonium work for the Manhattan Project. The speeches recount the lives of many of the people and landmarks of the atomic age and contains many photos of people and places. pp. 390.

Race to Oblivion: A Participant's View of the Arms Race, Herbert F. York, Simon and Schuster, 1971. A history of the arms race by a physicist intimately involved in the development of nuclear weaponry who was a member of the Eisenhower administration. He comments on the increasing complexity of weapons systems and reiterates Eisenhower's warning of "the capture of public policy by a scientific-technological elite." pp. 256.

The Advisors: Oppenheimer, Teller and the Super Bomb, Herbert York, W. H. Freeman and Co., 1976. An "insider's" view of the development of the U.S. and Soviet H-bomb programs and the American policies that encouraged the large-scale development of nuclear weapons, and the role of the leading scientists, Teller, Oppenheimer and their supporters, in shaping those policies. pp. 175.

EFFECTS OF U.S. ATOMIC TESTING PROGRAM

Resource materials:

A Twenty-year Review of the Medical Findings in a Marshallese Population Accidentally Exposed to Radioactive Fallout, Robert A. Conard, M.D., et al., National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22126, 1975. A study of the health effects on the people affected by fallout from Bravo explosion in 1954. p. 154.

Atomic Soldiers: American Victims of Nuclear Experiments, Howard L. Rosenberg, Beacon Press, 1980. The story of army Corporal Russell Jack Dann who was marched into the Nevada Test site in 1957 and what that mission did to him and nearly 300,000 other American soldiers exposed to radiation during atomic tests of the 1950s. p. 192.

SOVIET THREAT

Resource materials:

"American Strength, Soviet Weakness," The Defense Monitor, Vol. IX, Number 5, Center for Defense Information, 122 Maryland Ave. NE, Washington, DC 20002, 1980. A brief look at the myth behind U.S. military weakness and a comparison of U.S. and Soviet military strength. Concludes with dangers of an unrestrained arms race and possibilities for restraint. 8 pp., $1 ea.; 10 or more/50¢ ea.

Dubious Specter, A Skeptical Look at the Soviet Nuclear Threat, Fred M. Kaplan, Institute for Policy Studies (IPS), 1901 Que St., NW, Washington, DC 20009, 1980. A fact-filled look at the strategic nuclear balance between the United States and the Soviet Union, and suggestion of a policy of reasonable strength and ideas for U.S. actions leading toward arms control. 44 pp., $2.50.

The Giants, Russia and America, Richard Barnet, Simon and Schuster, 1977. An account of U.S. Soviet relations emphasizing the role of elites in both countries and the dependency of each superpower on the policy of the other. 190 pp.

The Rise and Fall of the Soviet Threat: Domestic Sources of the Cold War Consensus, Alan Wolfe, IPS, 1979. A look at the Cold War, beginning in 1948 and following through the Carter period, focussing on domestic factors as a cause of anti-Soviet attitudes, as opposed to foreign policy and military considerations. 94 pp., $3.95.

THE MILITARY BUDGET AND HUMAN SERVICES

Resource materials:

Women and the Federal Budget: How It Affects Us, How We Can Affect It, Claire Gorfinkel, WILPF, 1980. An examination of trends in the federal budget, with a focus on increases in military spending concurrently with cuts in human services, cuts which often especially affect women. 47 pp., $2.

World Military and Social Expenditures, Ruth Sivard, World Priorities, Box 1003, Leesburg, VA 22075, revised annually. An easy to read guide to how social needs and foreign assistance expenditures fare with outlays for arms. 36 pp., $3.50.

THE GREAT AMERICAN BOMB MACHINE

Resource materials:

Capsule Review of the DOE Research and Development and Field Facilities, U.S. Department of Energy, National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield VA 22161, 1980. Complete listing and description of DOE-managed facilities.

"The H-bomb 'Secret'" and "A Postscript, Errata," Howard Moreland, The Progressive, May, November and December, 1979, 408 West Gorham St., Madison WI 53703. A former member of the U.S. Air Force during the Vietnam War uncovers through research with public documents how an H-bomb works; includes illustrations.

Resource groups:

* AFSC National Disarmament Program.

Arms Control Association, 11 Dupont Circle N.W., Washington DC 20036.

Center for Defense Information.

* Citizen's Call, 1321 E. 400 South, Salt Lake City UT 84102. Focuses on ending the testing of all U.S. nuclear weapons and bringing about a comprehensive test ban.

* Clergy and Laity Concerned.

* Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy.

Committee for National Security, 1742 N St. N.W., Washington DC 20036.

Federation of American Scientists, 307 Massachusetts Ave. N.E., Washington DC 20036.

* Fellowship of Reconciliation.

PUSH.

* Riverside Church Disarmament Project, 490 Riverside Dr., New York NY 10027.

* Rocky Flats/National Weapons Facilities Task Force, AFSC/FOR.

SANE. Focuses on stopping the MX along with many other groups, including AFSC, CALC, Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy, Friends of the Earth, Sierra Club, Union of Concerned Scientists, et al).

Union of Concerned Scientists.

War Resister's League.

* Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

* Women's Strike for Peace.

** Groups which have endorsed a campaign for a bilateral US/USSR nuclear weapons freeze (see "Next Steps" for education and action, p. 4).*

ENERGY ALTERNATIVES

Resource materials:

Energy Future, Report of the Energy Project at the Harvard Business School, Robert Stobaugh and Daniel Yergin, Random House, 1979. A close examination of the major energy sources available today, and an assessment of the best choices for the future. p. 353.

Energy, Jobs and the Economy, Gail Daneker and Richard Grossman, Carrier Pigeon, 75 Kneeland St., Rm. 309, Boston, MA 02111, 1979. In a clear, easy-to-read book, the authors reject the corporate and government stance that large-scale expensive energy systems such as nuclear power plants are necessary for the economy. They link greater economic security, more jobs, and better health and environment to a program of active energy conservation and the development of solar energy. p. 124.

Energy Packet, Energy Education Project, National Council of Churches (NCC), 475 Riverside Drive, Rm. 572, NY 10027, 1978. For use in local churches wishing to involve their members in prayerful consideration and action on the issues of stewardship, conservation and adoption of renewable energy sources. $.90/ea.; 25 or more, $.75 ea.

Energy: The Case for Conservation, Denis Hayes, Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036, 1976. This study shows the enormous waste in present patterns of energy consumption and how it would be possible to reduce this waste by applying the principles of conservation. It assumes that lifestyles of Americans would not be significantly altered. p. 77, $2.00.

Energy: The Solar Prospect, Denis Hayes (same as above), 1977. A description of the potential for solar generation to heat (and to cool), and to provide electricity. Includes a brief survey of the use of solar power in the past and its present stage of development. Examines examples of solar usage and its potential worldwide. p. 79. $2.00.

Jobs and Energy: The Employment and Economic Impacts of Nuclear Power, Conservation and Energy Options, 1979. Council on Economic Priorities (CEP), 84 Fifth Ave., New York NY 10011. A case study of eastern Long Island, comparing the number and type of jobs which would be created by spending money on energy conservation and solar energy use with those provided by energy supplied from conventional sources and from the building and operating of new nuclear plants. The experience of this region can be generalized to many other U.S. regions where energy and employment considerations are similar. 299 pp.

Soft Energy Paths: Toward a Durable Peace, Amory B. Lovins, Ballinger Publishing Co., 1977. Technical arguments illustrating that "soft energy paths" (renewable energy like sun, wind and vegetation) are not only socially more attractive but are also cheaper and easier to develop than "hard energy paths" (coal, gas, oil and nuclear). The final chapter reflects on the particular danger to world security of nuclear energy because of its close relationship to nuclear weapons capability. 231 pp.

The Politics of Energy, Barry Commoner, Alfred A. Knopf, 1979. A description of the chaos and deceit which have prevented the emergence of a national, rational energy plan, by a government with a proclivity for nuclear energy. It describes an alternative course leading to a reliance on solar and renewable energy sources. 101 pp.

Resource groups:

See groups listed under "Nuclear Power" section.

THE MILITARY ECONOMY AND CONVERSION

Resource materials:

AFSC Conversion Packet, AFSC National Disarmament Program. A collection of excellent articles about the need for conversion of military production and jobs to civilian production and the many ways this would benefit society. $2.00 ea.

Converting the Workforce: Where the Jobs Would Be, Marion Anderson, Employment Research Associates, 400 S. Washington Ave., Lansing MI 48933, 1981. Traces the employment effects of transferring $10 billion from military procurement to selected areas of civilian production. 16 pp., $3.00.

Creating Solar Jobs, Opions for Military Workers and Communities. A report of the Mid-Peninsula Conversion Project, 867 Dana St., Suite 203, Mountain View CA 94041, 1978. An assessment of the possibilities for transferring the skills of military workers and communities to develop solar energy in the area. 69 pp., $3.50 plus 50c postage.

Jobs, Security, and Arms in Connecticut: A Study of the Impact of Military Spending on the State, Marta Daniels, AFSC, R.D. 1, Voluntown CT 16384, 1980. A detailed study revealing the extent and impact of military spending on the state to help prepare to direct the economy away from military spending toward civilian-based production. 60 pp., $2.50.

Peace Conversion Study Group: Instructions and a List of Readings, Friends Peace Committee, 1515 Cherry St., Philadelphia PA 19102, revised 1980. 12 pp., 80c.

Shaping Alternatives for the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, U.S. Nuclear Weapons Labs Conversion Project, 944 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94102, 1979. Reveals the Lab's leading role in the arms race from the beginning and discusses alternative work for the Lab and its employees. p.39.

The Economic Impact of Military Spending, Michael Edelstein, Council on Economic Priorities, 84 Fifth Ave., NY 10011, 1977. An introduction to the problem of the impact of defense spending on the economy and on employment in particular. p. 12.

The Impact of Military Spending on the Machinists Union, Marion Anderson, International Association of Machinists, 1300 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036, 1979. Provides an overview of the impact of the military budget on employment nationwide and focuses on the impact of the Pentagon's budget on the members of the Machinists' Union in terms of job opportunities gained or lost on a state by state basis. p. 16.

The Permanent War Economy, Seymour Melman, Simon and Schuster, 1974. Documenting the current state of capitalism resulting from our unprecedented military spending policies, the book refutes the conventionally held belief that a war economy brings prosperity. Also examines the economic and industrial problems of moving from a military to a civilian economy, p. 348.

Resource groups:

AFSC National Disarmament Program.

Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy.

Council on Economic Priorities.

International Association of Machinists.

Mid-Peninsula Conversion Project, Plowshare Press.

Rocky Flats/National Nuclear Weapons Facilities Task Force, AFSC/FOR.

SANE, Conversion Planner.

St. Louis Economic Conversion Project, P.O. Box 1653, St. Louis MO 63188.

The Committee to Implement Jobs with Peace Initiative, 2990 22nd St., San Francisco CA 94110.

THE NUCLEAR CONNECTION: PERIODICALS

The following list includes magazines and journals which have not been previously mentioned in this guide, but which we have found helpful in understanding issues about nuclear weapons and power development. They represent varying points of view. Each is partially or fully devoted to nuclear issues.

Liberal and progressive publications:

In These Times, I.P.S., Inc., 1509 N. Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, IL 60622, 42 times/year.

Mother Jones, 625 Third St., San Francisco, CA 94107, monthly.

The Nation, Nation Subscription Service, PO Box 1953, Marion OH 43302, weekly.

The Progressive, 408 West Gorham Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53703, monthly.

Win, 326 Livingston St., Brooklyn, NY 11217, bi-monthly.

Scientific publications:

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientist, 1020-24 E. 58th St., Chicato, IL 60637, monthly.

Science, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1515 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20005, weekly.

Scientific American, 415 Madison Ave., NY 10017, monthly.

Technology Review, Room 10-40, M.I.T., Cambridge, MA 12913, 8 times/year.

Environmental publications:

High Country News, news about environmental issues and natural resources in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains, Box K, Lander, Wyoming 82520, bi-weekly.

People and Energy, Institute for Ecological Policies, 1413 K St. NW, Washington, DC 10005, monthly.

Rain, Journal of Appropriate Technology, 2270 N.W. Irving, Portland, OR 97210, monthly.

WISE, 1536 L St., NW, Washington, DC 20036. Records the events of the international movement and of local citizen groups around the world working for a safe energy future, bi-monthly.

Nuclear industry and nuclear establishment publications:

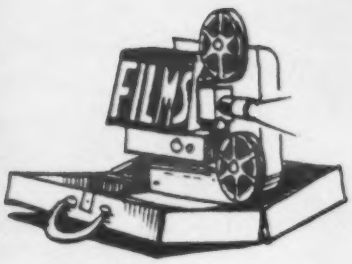
Nuclear News, American Nuclear Society, Inc., 555 N. Kensington Ave., La Grange Park, Ill. 60525, monthly, except March, April and September, when bi-monthly.

Nucleonics Week, McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1221 Avenue of the Americas, NY 10021, weekly.

Military publications:

Aviation Week and Space Technology, McGraw Hill, 1221 Ave. of the Americas, NY 10020, weekly.

THE NUCLEAR CONNECTION: AUDIO-VISUALS



Atomic Age: Trail of Victims, National Committee for Radiation Victims, 317 Pennsylvania Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20003, a 20-minute slideshow which documents the plight of veterans, civilians, nuclear workers and uranium miners. Includes excerpts from the National Radiation Victims hearings.

Bullfrog Films, Oley PA 19547. Distributes an excellent series of films and filmstrips on alternative energy technologies.

John Dowling, Department of Physics, Mansfield State College, Mansfield PA 16933. A computer printout listing 60 or more films on nuclear issues. $1

Disarmament: a Select Bibliography, The Riverside Church Disarmament Project, 490 Riverside Dr., New York NY 10027. A guide to audio-visual presentations on disarmament issues.

Mobilization for Survival, 3606 Locust Walk, Philadelphia PA 19104. An audio-visual guide on nuclear issues.

Paul Jacobs and the Nuclear Gang, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Box 271, Nyack NY 10960. A film featuring Paul Jacobs who investigated radiation victims of U.S. weapons tests and died himself from cancer (apparently radiation-induced) before the film was completed.

Southwest Research and Information Center, P.O. Box 4524, Albuquerque NM 87106. Five slideshows covering all aspects of uranium development.

The Film Fund, 80 E. 11th St., New York NY 10003, and P.O. Box 909, San Francisco CA 94101. Keeps up-to-date with new films and information on funding your own film.

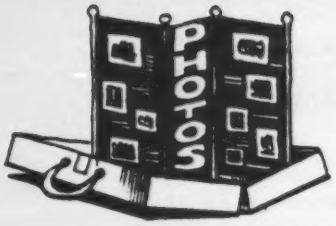
U.S. Department of Energy, Audiovisual Branch, Office of Public Affairs, Washington DC 20458. A catalog of free films on many of the technical aspects of energy questions, with indications of suitability for specific audiences.

The War Game, University of Michigan, Audio-Visual Education Center, 416 Fourth St., Ann Arbor MI 48109. A chilling British film depicting the results of a nuclear attack on Great Britain.

War Without Winners, Center for Defense Information, 122 Maryland Ave., Washington DC 20002. Offers a fresh and delightful appeal to reason. The film interviews former military and CIA officials, prominent scientists and ordinary citizens in the U.S. and U.S.S.R.

We are the Guinea Pigs: Three Mile Island and the Catastrophe of Nuclear Power, Parallel Films, 314 West 91st St., New York NY 10024. Documents the horror, dislocation and physical symptoms of residents near Three Mile Island, confirmed by many scientists and experts interviewed in the film.

We've Got the Power, AFSC, 2160 Lake St., San Francisco CA 94121. A slideshow about energy choices for the future.



HOW-TO: RESOURCES FOR ACTION

Resource materials:

Grassroots, An Anti-Nuke Source Book, ed. Fred Wilcox, The Crossing Press, 1980. Detailed instructions on effective ways to oppose nuclear power including how to pass a transportation ban, how to refute arguments of nuclear power advocates, how to form a grass roots organization, p. 192.

Nuclear War Prevention Kit, CDI. A three part action kit. Part I, Outreach to neighbors, public officials, and the media; Part II, Film use kit; Part III, Lists key resources and provides tips on using them effectively. p. 20, $1/ea., 10 or more $.50 ea.

Register Citizen Opinion, United Methodist Church, Board of Church and Society, 100 Maryland Ave., NE, Washington, DC 20002. Lists members of Congress and committee memberships. Also includes action tips and resources. p. 34 $.35 ea., 10 copies $3.00, 100 copies $25.00.

Survival Guide, Survival Summer Project, 3606 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104, or 944 Market Street, Rm 808, San Francisco, CA 94102, 1980. An introduction to the ideas behind the Call for a Nuclear Moratorium. Provides techniques and ideas for effective organizing and educational campaigns for grassroots organizers.

Legislative groups:

The Coalition for New Foreign and Military Policy. Close-up.

Friends Committee on National Legislation (FCNL), a Quaker organization representing Friends' views in Washington, 245 Second St. N.E., Washington DC 20002. Washington Newsletter.

Network, 224 D St. S.E., Washington DC 20003. A Catholic social justice lobbying organization. Network.

Many other groups, including the following, monitor closely and/or lobby on Capitol Hill: Critical Mass Energy Project, Environmental Action Inc., Environmental Policy Center, Environmentalists for Full Employment, Friends of the Earth, National Committee for Radiation Victims, Natural Resources Defense Council, SANE, Sierra Club, Solar Lobby, and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

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Acceptable Risk? *is produced by NARMIC, a research project of the American Friends Service Committee.*

STAFF: Dave Goodman, Tom Conrad, Eva Gold, Mary Morrell, Aberdeen Goodwin

CONSULTANTS: Ellie Buckley, Leon Carlin, Marty Goldensohn, John Kalish, John Lamperti, Rebekah Ray

The project is made possible in part by a grant from the Film Fund. Special thanks to Carol Jensen for writing assistance and Nancy Strong for production assistance.

Many previous study guides were used to create this one, especially Nuclear War Prevention Kit *produced by the Center for Defense Information (CDI) and the* Survival Summer 1980 Guide. *Graphics are from CDI's* Nuclear War Prevention Kit.

NARMIC works in cooperation with the Board of Global Ministries, United Methodist Church, National Division.

APR 12 1982

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SHOWING ACCEPTABLE RISK?

1. Do a practice showing first if possible. Make sure the slides advance properly. Spot check a couple of pictures with lettering to be sure they are not in backwards or upside down.

   It always helps to be familiar with the content of the show.

2. Set up the projector, tape player and screen before the audience arrives. Make sure all equipment is working properly. Make sure projector is in focus.

   The show starts on slide #1.

3. Cassette: be sure it is rewound, and that the proper side is up.

   a. The side labeled "audible tone" has a repeated tone indicating when to change the picture.

   b. The side labeled "inaudible tone" has no audible tone, so you can use the script to determine when to change the picture. It does have an "inaudible tone," which is a 50 hz. signal.

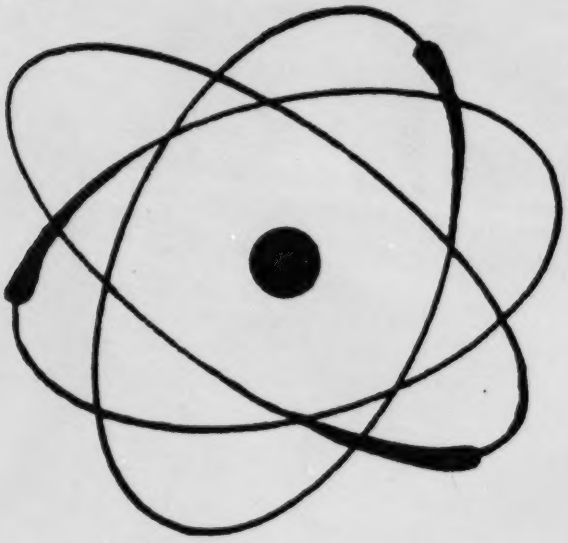
   c. Most automatic-advance filmstrip projectors use the Dukane 50 hz. inaudible tone. This tone is below the frequency human beings can hear, but it triggers the filmstrip advance.

4. Slides: the 160 slides in the show should be loaded into two 80-slide Kodak Carousel trays. With tray position number one to your right, load each slide with the imprinted number facing you in the upper right-hand corner. Keep the slide being loaded to the right by rotating the tray gradually counter-clockwise. Notes in the script indicate when to change trays.

   OPTIONAL AND BETTER: an easy trick to avoid a white screen and delay while changing trays: place slide #81 (Nevada Test Site sign) into the projector with the number facing toward you in upper right as you stand behind the projector. You can use this slide to focus. Then put the first slide tray on the projector. Place slide #82 in the first slot of the second tray and complete loading as with first tray. This way the tray can be changed while slide #81 is on the screen with no discontinuity.

ACCEPTABLE RISK?

The Nuclear Age in the United States



A NEW NARMIC SLIDEFILM

from the

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

NARMIC NATIONAL ACTION/RESEARCH ON THE MILITARY INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

1980©

COMPANION TO STUDY/ACTION GUIDE FOR CONGREGATIONS AND RELIGIOUS GROUPS

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Contents

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  Some Major Religious Bodies which Have Issued Policy Statements on Nuclear Weapons and/or Nuclear Power. . . . . Inside Back Cover

Having been called upon to be peacemakers and stewards of the earth, the religious community brings special insights, motivation, and resources (both spiritual and material) to the struggle for a peaceful and healthy global community. This companion to the Study/Action Guide accompanying ACCEPTABLE RISK? addresses the needs and concerns of religious groups. Through it we hope to assist churches and synagogues in placing the issues raised by ACCEPTABLE RISK? at the heart of their congregational life.

ACCEPTABLE RISK? is produced by NARMIC, a research project of the American Friends Service Committee.

STAFF: Dave Goodman
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The project is made possible in part by a grant from the Film Fund.

Special thanks to Linda Bullard, NARMIC and Disarmament Intern, for writing and production, and to Beth Benson for production assistance.

Many of the action suggestions, liturgical ideas, and discussion questions were drawn directly from other resources, particularly those produced by the Interfaith Center to Reverse the Arms Race in Pasadena, California, the Riverside Church Disarmament Program in New York City, and the Sojourners Peace Ministry in Washington, DC.

We are especially grateful for the many helpful suggestions of our Committee member Walter Schenck of the United Methodist Church's University and Young Adult Ministries.

ACCEPTABLE RISK? is available in three forms:

slideshow (160 slides, 36 minutes) (Audible tape for slideshow $5)	$60
filmstrip (36 minutes)	$50
three-part filmstrip series (12 minutes each)	$62

The sound track is on cassette tape, available with either audible tones or inaudible electronic pulses.

Accompanying materials include:

* Script	$2
* Documentation, Volume I (Sources)	$1.25
* Study/Action Guide	$2.50
Documentation, Volume II (Background)	$5
Teachers Guide for Social Studies and Science Teachers	$2
Companion to the Study/Action Guide for Congregations and Religious Groups	$2

*Complementary with purchase of ACCEPTABLE RISK?

A NEW SPIRIT...

"A new spirit is moving in the religious community in the United States. It is a spirit, nurtured by the biblical traditions of both Judaism and Christianity as well as the other great religions of the world. From the Prophet Isaiah:

> **"The Lord shall judge between the nations and shall decide for many peoples; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war anymore." (Isaiah 2:4)**

" We are at a crossroads in human history where we, as individuals, communities of faith, and as nations, must choose: Life or death. Either we halt the arms race or we face annihilation. The insane build-up of nuclear weapons by the major powers of the world as well as the proliferation of nuclear capacity to an ever-expanding number of nations dramatically increases the possibility of nuclear holocaust by the end of this century. Moreover the every day exposure of our populations to radioactivity from the various steps in the nuclear cycle, including the development and operation of nuclear power threatens our health, our lives, and the key to the health of future generations, the gene pool.

"In the face of these assaults, a voice is rising in anguish and hope from the religious community saying once and for all, it is time to stop. Time to reverse this deadly momentum of the arms race, and wrench ourselves from the grip of nuclear terror. It is time to affirm life.

"The life of faith in service to God is in direct contradiction to the life of fear in service to nuclear armaments. The lordship of the bomb over our daily lives challenges the very root of our religious commitment. 'Choose this day whom you will serve.' (Josh. 24:15)"

--from a brochure produced by Clergy and Laity Concerned

The Religious Community Speaking Out on the Nuclear Arms Race

From "The United Methodist Church and Peace," adopted by the 1980 General Conference

"One hard fact must be stated bluntly: the arms race goes on, the momentum of the race never slackens, and the danger of a holocaust is imminent. Meanwhile, millions starve, development stagnates, and international cooperation is threatened...

"If humanity is to move out of this period of futility and constant peril, the search for new weapons systems must be halted through comprehensive international agreements....The vast stockpiles of nuclear bombs and conventional weapons must be dismantled under international supervision, and the resources being used for arms be diverted to programs designed to affirm life rather than destroy it..."

From the message of Pope John Paul II at Hiroshima, February 25, 1981

"The continual preparations for war demonstrated by the production of ever more numerous, powerful and sophisticated weapons in various countries show that there is a desire to be ready for war, and being ready means being able to start it. It also means taking the risk that sometime, somewhere, somehow, someone can set in motion the terrible mechanism of general destruction...

"To the heads of state and of government, to those who hold political and economic power, I say: Let us pledge ourselves to peace through justice; let us take a solemn decision, now, that war will never be tolerated or sought as a means of solving differences; let us promise our fellow human beings that we will work untiringly for disarmament and the banishing of all nuclear weapons; let us replace violence and hate with confidence and caring...

"Our future on this planet, exposed as it is to nuclear annihilation, depends upon one single factor: Humanity must make a moral about-face. At the present moment of history there must be a general mobilization of all men and women of good will. Humanity is being called upon to take a major step forward in civilization and wisdom. A lack of civilization, an ignorance of man's true values, brings the risk that humanity will be destroyed. We must become wiser..."

From a resolution adopted by the Seventh Plenary Assembly of the World Jewish Congress in Jerusalem, January 22, 1981

"The Seventh Plenary Assembly reaffirms the resolve of the World Jewish Congress to give its unremitting support to the quest for universal peace and disarmament, in fidelity to our messianic ideal, and to secure the survival of civilized society;

"is deeply conscious of its obligation in this respect, placed upon it by the tradition that the Jewish people has received from its Prophets and teachers...

"...expresses its support for the goals of the Second Disarmament Decade and the next Special Session on Disarmament, to be convened by the UN General Assembly in 1982."

Glenn Holley, Founder of the Western Shoshone Sacred Lands Association and Chairman, Battle Mountain Shoshone Colony

"If the MX goes through, it will mean the total destruction of the Shoshone people because of our spiritual beliefs and ways of life. The Indian people believe in our spiritual way of life. To the Indian, the universe is as the Bible is to the non-Indian. Wherever a person stands is the center of the earth. Wherever you stand, you are within the circle of life and your spiritual way of life is there. If the MX is situated within Shoshone territory it would destroy the five directions which are the basis for the Shoshone way of life..."

From "Choose Life," joint statement of church representatives from the USA and USSR, meeting in Geneva, March 1979

"We are convinced that the arms race cannot be won: It can only be lost. All of us have long been aware of the nuclear terror. Many have accepted it as an inescapable part of our contemporary world. Numerous voices in the church have been raised against it in both our countries. Our experience in this consultation now compels us to cry out against it with one voice...

"We express profound concern about the danger of a precarious balancing of humanity on the brink of nuclear catastrophe. We know that still more terrible weapons are being developed which can only lead to greater fear and suspicion and thus to a still more feverish arms race. Against this we say with one voice--No. In the name of God--NO... 'Thus the Lord has set before us again life and death, blessing and curse: Therefore choose life that you and your descendents may live.'"

From a resolution of the Southern Baptist Convention, summer 1979

"...we commit ourselves to support nuclear arms control with prayer and with an educational emphasis among Southern Baptists which will seek to clarify the moral dimensions of this important world issue and to support the vital Christian ministry of peacemaking."

From "Social Statement in World Community," of the Lutheran Church in America, 1970

"It is clearly time for a rethinking of the meaning of national security. In view of the overkill capacity now possessed by the super-powers, national security can no longer be defined in terms of either nuclear superiority or even nuclear stalemate. The common threat which such weapons hold for all mankind teaches that their continued development can only undermine security. It is now necessary both to create an international legal framework within which arms control can be brought about and to help nations perceive that their safety must be conceived in more than military terms...the United States should be encouraged to undertake such unilateral initiatives as may contribute to a climate more hospitable to the limitation of arms."

From "Resolution on Disarmament: Science for Peace," World Council of Churches Conf. on Faith, Science, & the Future, July 1979

"We, scientists, engineers, theologians and members of Christian churches from all parts of the world...acknowledge with penitance the part played by science in the development of weapons of mass destruction and the failure of the churches to oppose it, and now plead with the nations of the world for the reduction and eventual abolition of such weapons."

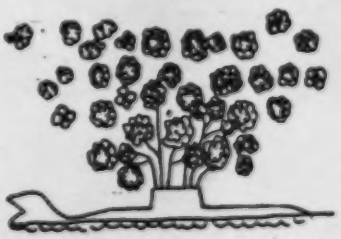
From Christmas message of Spencer Kimball, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon), 1980

"We deplore the unrestricted building of arsenals of war, including huge and threatening nuclear weaponry. Nuclear war, when unleashed on a scale for which the nations are preparing, spares no living thing within the perimeter of its initial destructive force, and sears and maims and kills wherever its pervasive cloud reaches. While recognizing the need for strength to repel any aggressor, we are enjoined by the word of God to 'renounce war and proclaim peace' ...to save the world from a holocaust, the depth and breadth of which can be scarcely imagined."

From "Statement of Legislative Policy" of the Friends Committee on National Legislation (representing 31 yearly meetings of the Religious Society of Friends and 15 Friends organizations), Jan. 1977

"The Friends Committee on National Legislation is composed of Friends who feel a concern as Christians and as seekers after truth that the social, economic, and political aspects of life be undertaken with love and justice. Through individual and corporate worship, we believe that God's love extends through all creation and that every person is endowed with worth and dignity.

"We approve worldwide disarmament supported by political settlements under world law; we also believe that unilateral disarmament by the United States together with other far-reaching revisions of its foreign policy is required by Christian principles and would encourage other nations to disarm. We are prepared to take the risks of such a course, believing they are at least no greater than those involved in the current nuclear arms race and are infinitely more worth taking."



From "A Call to Faithfulness," circulated by the Sojourner Peace Ministry and signed by 200 religious leaders throughout the U.S.

"We are soberly reminded of God's command, 'you shall have no other gods before me.' But we have fallen away from God by joining our fellow citizens in succumbing to the idolatry of military might and power. To plan nuclear war assumes that tens of millions will die, justifiably in the name of national security. This exalts the nation above all else, including the survival of humanity.

"Our primary allegiance to Jesus Christ and his kingdom commits us to total abolition of nuclear weapons. There can be no qualifying or conditioning word. We, the signers of this declaration, commit ourselves to non-cooperation with our country's preparations for nuclear war. On all levels--research, development, testing, production, deployment, and actual use of nuclear weapons--we commit ourselves to resist in the name of Jesus Christ."

From "A Change of Heart," excerpted from an interview with Billy Graham in Sojourners, August 1979

"The present arms race is a terrifying thing, and it is almost impossible to overestimate its potential for disaster. There is something ironic about the fact that we live in a generation which has made unprecedented advances in such fields as public health and medicine, and yet never before has the threat of wholesale destruction been so real--all because of human technology.

"Is a nuclear holocaust inevitable if the arms race is not stopped? Frankly, the answer is almost certainly yes ...I cannot see any way in which nuclear war could be branded as being God's will. Such warfare, if it ever happens, will come because of the greed and pride and covetousness of the human heart."

Energy Choices: The Religious Community Speaks Out

American Friends Service Committee Policy Guideline on Nuclear Power, November 1977

Our prime considerations in reaching a recommended position are the following:

1. Nuclear power and nuclear weapons development and production are inextricably linked: development of nuclear power is a step toward nuclear weapons production, both in terms of know-how and essential materials;

2. The spread of nuclear power plants spreads the threat of nuclear weapons;

3. Several classes of risk exist with nuclear materials, particularly with their large-scale use that are not solved at present, nor is it certain that they can be solved. The risks are a mixture of technical and social/political risks. Two examples of such risks are problems related to a) wastes storage, handling and transport; and b) security of materials and the consequent need for regulations;

4. A high concentration of technical, economic, and political power is inevitably associated with development and production of nuclear energy;

5. The development of nuclear energy represents an "irreversible choice," in the sense that the consequences resulting from the development of nuclear power will be with us for many times the recorded history of humankind.

Based on these considerations, AFSC opposes the further development and continued use of nuclear power at home and abroad.

Therefore AFSC nationally and through its regional and area offices may support calls to:

1. halt new construction of nuclear power plants
2. end the sale or subsidy of nuclear power plants abroad
3. phase out operation of the most risky existing power plants
4. cease operation ultimately of all existing nuclear power plants.

We have a number of broader concerns that must be addressed in relationship to this guideline on nuclear power, since the decision we are calling for has far-reaching influences:

1. Conservation especially in the United States where per capita energy consumption is outrageously high;

2. Urgent search for a more balanced development effort in the U.S., with an emphasis on alternative renewable energy sources as well as conservation measures;

3. Ecologically and socially sound production and use of oil, gas and coal;

4. Equality of access to scarce energy resources within and among countries; and

5. The rights of those people in the United States and in other countries whose lands, homes and lives are affected by the exploitation of energy resources.

From a resolution of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Dec. 1979

"The principles of our Jewish tradition stress mankind's responsibility to care for God's earth and to safeguard its resources, thus fulfilling our trust to generations yet unborn. We concur that a central priority of our national energy policy must be conservation... We therefore believe that any further expansion of nuclear energy should await a resolution of presently unanswered questions regarding safety and nuclear waste disposal."

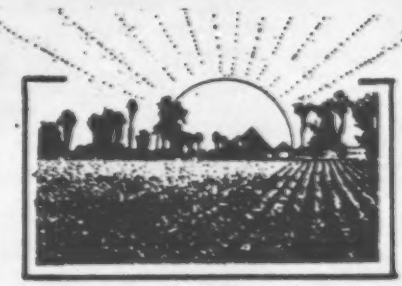
Issued by the United States Catholic Conference, April 2, 1981

"While nuclear power is not evil in itself, it can do great evil...If the defenders of nuclear power are to prevail, they must be able to demonstrate its safety beyond a reasonable doubt...Because of the risks involved, people's right to participate democratically in decisions that affect them deserves special emphasis where atomic energy is concerned...The general reaction to solar power is hope...All people of good will do have a positive duty to conserve energy and to use energy efficiently...It is manifestly unfair that the poor should have to spend an ever greater percentage of their meager income on necessary power as a result of measures aimed at cutting excess conumption."

From a resolution adopted by the 1976 General Assembly of the Unitarian Universalist Association

"...regards it as essential to the health and safety of the population of North America that construction of additional nuclear power plants be prohibited unless and until adequate means for overcoming all serious threats to life shall have been provided.

"...urges the American and Canadian governments to require the nuclear power plants now in existence to release to the public all information concerning their operation and radioactive waste disposal."



From a message of the Circle of International Traditional Elders

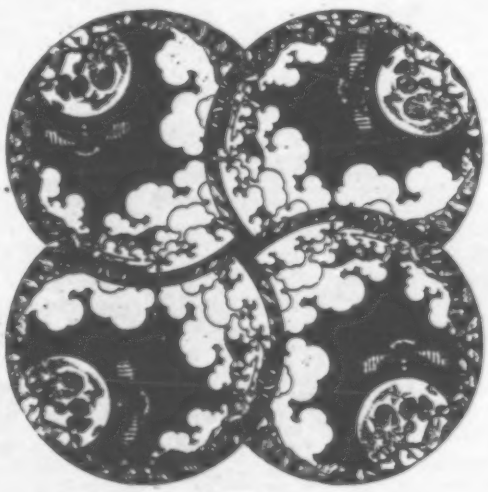
"We give you a message before we die, before we are devastated. Last Spring the Medicine people came out after 500 years underground with this message: 'In those sacred places there is life, if left alone. But if you will remove it, you too will die.' And you who are downwind from us, you will also die.

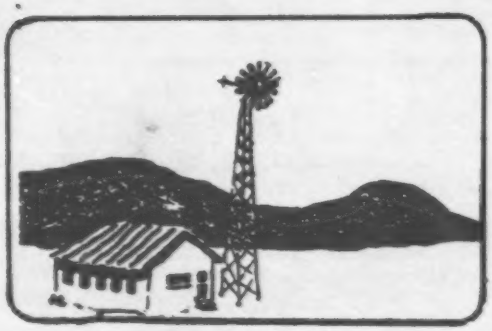
"It may be in a well, on land, or on a hill, they do not care where they put the hole, if it means uranium.

"Out comes uranium, and a vacuum of air, a vacuum of radon gas. And there is crying in the wind, there is devastation on the earth.

"We elders have a duty to perform: to prolong the life as long as possible. The unseeing, tasteless gas destroys everything, and you are downwind.

"We are begging for a chance for the seven generations ahead to survive."





--From "The Ethical Implications of Energy Production and Use," a policy statement adopted in May 1979 by the National Council of Churches, a cooperative agency of 32 Christian communions in the U.S.

THE ETHIC OF ECOLOGICAL JUSTICE

We are called to embrace an ethic that takes into consideration the claims of those involved and endangered neighbors who, in the present energy debate, are necessarily voiceless because they do not yet exist, or because they exist in the non-human creation.

Ecological justice is such an ethic. It is an ethic for all members of the community of life, inspired by Christian hope for the fulfillment of God's promises assured us in the resurrection. It provides guidelines for human choice and action. An ecologically just society will be guided by the values of sustainability, fairness and participation.

Sustainability refers to the earth's limited capacity to provide resources and to absorb the pollution resulting from their use. Sustainability requires that biological and social systems which nurture and support life not be depleted or poisoned. The concept of sustainability defines the limits within which all should participate in the equitable satisfaction of needs.

Fairness refers to distribution of energy resources on the basis of need, and to an equitable distribution of the total benefits and costs. Fairness embodies, among other things, the rights of today's generation and those yet unborn.

Participation is a component of fairness in that the individual community member must take the responsibility and must have the opportunity to be involved in determining public policy and the hierarchy of values which guide that policy.

- *We support efforts to conserve energy and to use it more efficiently...*
- *We support publically funded energy-conserving projects designed in a way that will provide new skills and jobs for the unemployed...*
- *We support programs to limit fuel consumption that do not rely primarily on raising prices, which places an intolerable burden on the poor, the elderly and those with fixed incomes...*
- *We support increased Government research and development funding, subsidies and other incentives to expand the practical application of appropriate energy technologies based on renewable energy resources, such as solar energy, including wind and water...*
- *We support a national energy policy which does not rely on a long-term large increase in the burning of coal...*
- *We support a national energy policy which will not need to utilize nuclear fission...*
- *We support a continued ban on the commercial processing and use of plutonium as a fuel in the United States, and stringent efforts to reach worldwide agreement banning such use of plutonium...*
- *We support the rapid development of enforceable regulations to require a social and environmental impact statement of a technology before it is widely used and the monitoring and control of its use to prevent social and environmental damage.*
- *We support U.S. policy which seeks to share technologies internationally without imposing capital-extensive energy technologies on other countries.*
- *We support full U.S. cooperation in international efforts to ensure equitable distribution of necessary energy supplies and the rapid development and deployment of appropriate technologies based on renewable energy resources such as solar energy, including wind and water.*

Suggestions for Follow-Up Discussion

After viewing ACCEPTABLE RISK? a religious group will enjoy a much richer discussion of the issues raised if it draws on the shared faith and commitment of its members. The questions which follow, as well as those in the basic Study/Action Guide, are intended only as points of departure and general examples for drawing out the ethical and theological dimensions of nuclear power and nuclear weapons. Their value will be greatly enhanced by wrapping them in the images, terminology, and illustrations of the audience's own religious tradition.

In addition, it may be helpful to distribute printed materials prior to the ACCEPTABLE RISK? program. Consult the resources section for suggestions; or adapt some of the questions below as "food for thought" in advance of the showing.

QUESTIONS ADDRESSING THE COMMUNITY OF FAITH

- What is the history of your religious tradition's attitudes toward war and the environment?

- Religious bodies are involved in public policy questions such as energy choices and national security. What responsibility do they have as communities of faith?

- Has your denomination or congregation committed itself to studying and attempting to influence the course of international relations and domestic policies? If so, how does this role relate to its traditional pastoral, prophetic, and educational roles?

- The nuclear age began with the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. What has the religious community done, or failed to do, in the last 35 years which has contributed to the present state of the arms race or the energy crisis? What could it have done differently?

- What actions, if any, are appropriate to the church or synagogue, but not necessarily the civil community, in responding to the dangers of nuclear power and nuclear weapons?

- How does our nation's preparation for nuclear war affect your congregation spiritually? psychologically? financially? What would be the effect in these areas if its members were to become actively engaged in efforts to reverse the arms race and promote safe energy?

QUESTIONS ADDRESSING THE PERSON OF FAITH

- What is the relationship between prayer and the inward spiritual journey to other ways of responding to the threats posed by nuclear technology?

- What is the connection between one's personal relationships with family and community and the restoration of a peaceful and healthy planet?

- What responsibility do your religious teachings place upon the individual for taking care of creation and acting peacefully? How do your fears and insecurity stand in the way of your fulfilling these duties? What is the relationship between individual responsibility and corporate religious responsibility?

- On September 9, 1980, Daniel Berrigan, a Catholic priest, along with seven others, entered the General Electric Reentry Division assembly site near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and destroyed two nuclear warhead cones with hammers and poured human blood on blueprints before being arrested. He said that his action was intended to expose the criminality of nuclear weaponry and corporate piracy. What do you think about this way of exercising individual responsibility? What tensions do you experience between being obedient to God and a citizen of this nation?

QUESTIONS OF THEOLOGY, ETHICS AND RELIGIOUS IMAGERY IN CONSIDERING NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND WAR

○ "The church in former ages justified war in certain circumstances. But the idea of a 'just war' fought with limited use of force and for a just cause, is not appropriate for modern times." What do you think is meant by this recent joint statement of Anglican bishops?

○ Many religious teachings insist that the intention or thought is as important as the deed. How does this apply to the doctrine of deterrence? Is it possible to threaten a nuclear attack without being ready to use nuclear weapons?

○ What place does revenge have in the teachings and beliefs of your religious tradition?

○ The U.S. has never renounced the first use of nuclear weapons. Can the strategy of first strike or counterforce (knocking out the enemy's weapons before they can be used against us) be morally justified within the theological framework of your religious community.

○ In cosidering the problem of nuclear proliferation, is it morally defensible to insist on possessing for ourselves what we deny to others?

○ The Hebrew word for peace, "shalom," also means wholeness, or the ecological and social "right relationship" which God built into Creation. How are peace and the laws of right relationship interrelated?

QUESTIONS ABOUT ENERGY CHOICES

○ "Idolatry was one of the chief forms of sin denounced continuously by the prophets. We have tended to dismiss the notion of idoltry as belonging to more primitive times or cultures; yet if we examine our use of energy and resources in light of that concept, a startling reinterpretation of that ancient form of sin stands out in sharp relief." (Sheila D. Collins from "Biblical Ethics in an Age of Terror) In what ways does the biblical understanding of idoltry relate to nuclear technology? Do you feel that we are looking for salvation in sources of power other than God? Refer to Isaiah 44:9-20 for a description of the right and wrong uses of technology.

○ In many traditional accounts of Creation, such as that contained in the biblical book of Genesis, part of the divine commission to humanity was to excercise "dominion" over the earth. Is the development of nuclear technology consistent with this responsibility, or does it pervert dominion into domination?

○ Read the story of Naboth's vineyard in 1st Kings 21. How does this story teach us that we are borrowing the earth from future generations? In light of these passages, what are the ethical implications of relying on an energy system which produces radioactive wastes which are deadly and remain so for tens of thousands of years?

○ The biblical understanding of "stewardship" centers in the notion that no one may own any part of the creation; rather we are managing it for God (see Psalms 8:5-8 and Luke 16:1-13). How does this relate to the control that multinational corporations exercise over our sources of energy and the uses to which they are put? Would democratic control of resources be more consistent with the concept of stewardship?

○ How does Jesus' admonition to "love your neighbor as yourself" (Matthew 22: 39) relate to individual and national patterns of energy consumption?

○ Consider a situation in which your church or synagogue is faced with rising utility bills for its buildings. Your local utility is applying for licenses to construct a nuclear power plant nearby, arguing that it will enable them to provide energy more cheaply. However, you are aware that such an energy system produces plutonium as a by-product, which is an essential ingredient for nuclear bombs. What position should your congregation take about the utility company's application for a nuclear power plant license? What is the moral dilemma in exporting this kind of technology to other countries?

Next Steps

The organization, structure, shared beliefs, and ritual of the religious community provide special opportunities which do not exist in secular society for responding to the dangers of nuclear power and weapons. The following suggestions for education and action on the nuclear threat are applicable primarily to congregations, but the ideas in the basic Study/Action Guide may also be adapted for use by religious groups.

EDUCATION

Talk about your concerns with your rabbi/pastor parish council, governing board, social concerns committee, or religious education committee to find out if there is any interest in your leadership for initiating an educational effort in the congregation.

Obtain permission to hand out a simple pamphlet on nuclear issues following services or at various congregational events.

Create a display about the arms race or energy choices for the foyer of your church, synagogue, or meeting buildings.

Start a resource library on nuclear issues for those in your congregation who would like more information.

Teach the religious dimensions of nuclear technology in church, synagogue, or vacation school.

Organize a special evening event, a house meeting, a workshop, a conference, or a weekend retreat for members of the congregation to inform and mobilize them with regard to nuclear issues.

Encourage members of the congregation to engage in personal preparations for peacemaking through daily devotionals. United Presbyterian Women and World Peacemakers have materials for this deeply spiritual individual approach.

Organize an ongoing clergy discussion group on nuclear issues.

Obtain permission to use the congregational bulletin for an announcement or insert on the nuclear issue. Quotes and pictures for this purpose have been compiled in a booklet entitled Peace on Earth (see Resources section). An announcement might look like this:

Fact: The U.S. has 36 operating missile-carrying submarines. The missiles from one of them would kill an estimated 18 million people in a region like New England. Want to contend with realities like that? For starters, get on the mailing list of All Saints' Reverse the Arms Race Committe. Call...

Start a worship/study/action group in your congregation. If your rabbi or pastor agrees, it might be initiated with a series which combines the worship service with a class immediately following it. Here is a model for a four-week series of this type:

WEEK ONE

Sermon: *Nuclear Technology: Religious Dimensions*

Class #1: *Introduction to Nuclear Technology.* Show an introductory audio/visual such as ACCEPTABLE RISK? and invite an informed discussion leader.

WEEK TWO

Sermon: *Nuclear Technology and Idolatry*

Class #2: *Alternatives to Nuclear Technology: The Arms Race.* Show the film Who's In Charge Here and invite a speaker from a union or military facility to explore the theme of peace conversion.

WEEK THREE

Sermon: *Nuclear Technology and Stewardship*

Class #3: *Alternatives to Nuclear Technology: Energy Choices.* Show the slideshow We've Got the Power and invite a speaker from an environmental group to explore ecological considerations, solar technology, and conservation options.

WEEK FOUR

Sermon: *Putting Our Religious Beliefs into Action and Taking Responsibility for our Beliefs*

Class #4: *But What Can We Do?* A person skilled in both group facilitation and organizing would be a helpful resource for this session.

ACTION

Have coffee and donuts available after services in order to provide information and a place for people to sign up if they are interested in forming a group. Have letter-writing materials on hand and ask people to send a postcard to their legislators protesting the military budget, government subsidies to the nuclear industry, etc. Or gather signatures for petitions such as the Call to Halt the Nuclear Arms Race (the "Freeze").

Encourage members of the congregation to tithe to support the work of the church or synagogue for a non-nuclear future.

Approach other congregations and religious groups in your area about collaborating in ecumenical activities and education about nuclear issues.

Place announcements about your activities on the church/synagogue bulletin board or in the congregational newsletter.

Designate days of prayer and fasting to focus on nuclear issues. A traditional occasion for this type of worship experience has been August 6-9, the anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. Join with other congregations. The activity could be held in one place of worship or as a public witness at a weapons manufacturing facility, military base, nuclear power plant, or the offices of a defense contractor or nuclear utility.

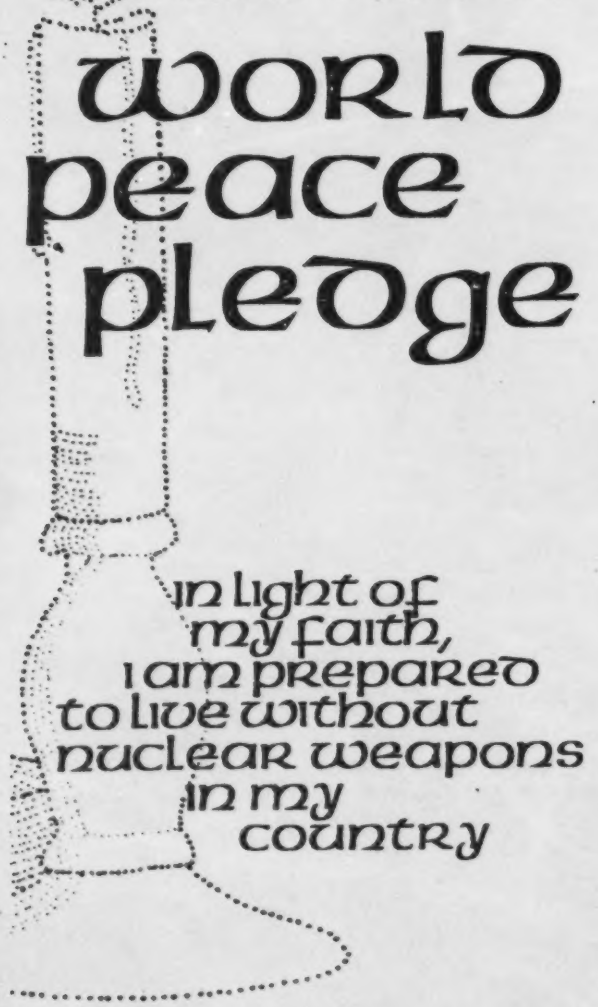
Invite your congregation and community to a Peace Picnic or Energy Fair. Eat and play together, then plan to work together for a non-nuclear future.

Adopt a radiation victim. Clergy and Laity Concerned has had a special project to connect congregations with radiation victims who need assistance. These include survivors of the atomic bombings, those irradiated in the Nevada Test Site explosions, and the victims of nuclear industries and uranium mines.

Provide support to workers who are pushing for economic conversion within the military industry and to those who have left employment for reasons of conscience.

Develop service opportunities for young people in your congregation to gain experience in peacemaking and working for safe energy.

Conduct a survey of members of your congregation to determine their attitudes about nuclear power and weapons. It might be possible to have tables in the foyer after services where people could fill out the questionnaires; or the survey could be included in the congregational bulletin or newsletter; it could even be conducted by telephone. Surveys are useful not only for gauging the tone of the congregation on these issues, but also for involving new people in related activities. Questions may be drawn from those in the basic Study/Action Guide.



Join the National Campaign to Stop the MX. For more information contact Dan Sheehan of the Religious Talsk Force to Oppose the MX, c/o The Christic Institute, 1324 Capitol Street, Washington DC 20000.

Many churches and religious groups have joined the national capaign for a nuclear weapons freeze, which is based on the proposal entitled "A Call to Halt the Nuclear Arms Race." A Study Guide for the campaign has been prepared by the Swords into Plowshares Task Force of the Presbytery of the Western Reserve of the United Presbyterian Church, 14321 Detroit Avenue, Lakewood, OH 44107. For further information, contact Fellowship of Reconciliation and join the New Abolitionist Covenant to abolish nuclear weapons, by starting with the Freeze.

Invite a speaker from the Fellowship of Reconciliation Speakers' Bureau to talk about the role of nuclear weapons and power in our society and other related issues.

Begin now to prepare for the U.N. Special Session on Disarmament in June 1982. The Religious Task Force of Mobilization for Survival is helping to coordinate SSD efforts within the religious community.

ACTION ON ENERGY

Do an energy audit of your church, synagogue, or meeting buildings. The Joint Strategy and Action Committee of the National Council of Churches has developed a manual and trainers to aid you.

Encourage congregation members to join in a covenant to conserve energy, using the materials developed by the Interfaith Coalition on Energy.

Weatherize, insulate, and retrofit your buildings to conserve energy.

Build a solar collector, wind mill, or solar greenhouse on your buildings--both to save on enrgy bills and to set an example for members.

Persuade your congregation to sponsor a project to help a low-income community reduce its dependence on private utilities through installation of solar energy systems, weatherization, etc.

LITURGICAL SUGGESTIONS

For the past three years thousands of churches and synagogues around the country have participated in Peace Sabbath, a joint project of several national religious peace organizations, designed to heighten awareness and action about disarmament issues in the biblical community. Peace Sabbath has most commonly been celebrated the weekend following Passover and Easter; but if this is not a good time for your group, choose another occasion, such as the anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (August 6 and 9) or International Disarmament Week at the end of October. Many of the following liturgical ideas have been adapted from the Peace Sabbath project and can be the basis of serious and imaginative services on the themes of peace and appropriate energy at any time of year. (For more information on Peace Sabbath, contact the Riverside Church Disarmament Program.)

Consider ways that important religious seasons can feed into the themes of peace or safe energy, or the ways that a Peace or Energy Sabbath can add meaning to these annual religious observances.

Try to arrange joint services with a neighboring church or synagogue.

Invite representatives from community groups which face budget cuts to participate in your services to attest to the human cost of the arms race. Or invite someone who is a radiation victim.

Announce your special services in local newspapers.

Think of the ways that the participation of children in the service might enhance the meaning of the day. You might include a special time to hear the prayers of young people with regard to their hopes and dreams about the world that they will inherit from this generation. A children's procession for life could also be a part of the service.

Design special banners for display in your place of worship.

Explore the themes of peace and appropriate energy choices in your church/synagogue school classes on that day.

Have the Rabbi/Pastor or a guest give a sermon on the nuclear threat. See Resources section for sermon and worship suggestions.

Include songs, poems, oratoria, and hymns that highlight concerns about peace and nuclear stewardship.

At some point in the service read your denomination's most recent statements about peace, the arms race, militarism, nuclear power, and alternative technology. Pass out copies or include them in the congregational bulletin.

Take a special offering to help fund continuing peace and stewardship education efforts in the church/synagogue and in the surrounding community. Or contribute the offering to local groups providing social services which have had their funds cut as a result of the shift in the federal budget toward military spending.

At an appropriate time in the service invite people in the congregation to come forward as a visible sign of their commitment or recommitment to the causes of peace, justice, and safe energy. They could bring with them a signed covenant which lists the specific actions which they plan to undertake in pursuing these goals.

Offer a congregational prayer of commitment to respond to the challenge of the nuclear age through corporate faith and action.

Hold your services outside if possible, so that your celebration has greater visibility in the community. Think about having a procession around the block after the service is over.

Resources for Education and Action

ACTION GUIDES

NOTE: The following is a list of useful resources. It is not intended to be comprehensive.

NOTE: Addresses which are listed elsewhere in this guide do not appear in the bibliography.

Building Peace: Suggestions for Church and Community, Barton and Dorothy Hunter. Friendship Press, 1976.

Energy Conservation Manual for Congregations, Rev. John C. deBoer. Joint Strategy and Action Committee of the National Council of Churches.

The Energy-Efficient Church: How to Save Energy (and Money) in Your Church, Douglas R. Hoffman, ed. Total Environmental Action Inc. The Pilgrim Press, 287 Park Ave. S., New York, NY 10010.

Energy for my Neighbor: An Action Programme of the World Council of Churches.

The Global Connection: Local Action for World Peace, Dennis E. Shoemaker. Friendship Press, 1977.

A Handbook for World Peacemaker Groups, World Peacemakers.

Organizing Guide for Congregations, Interfaith Center to Reverse the Arms Race. Also ICRAR Speakers Manual and Library Resource Guide.

Peace on Earth Handbook, Loren Holverson. Augsburg Publishing House, Minneapolis, 1976.

World Disarmament Kit, Robert Woito, ed. World Without War Council, Chicago, 1977.

Worship & Action Resources for a Non-Nuclear Future, Clergy and Laity Concerned.

CURRICULA, STUDY GUIDES, AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

All Saints Church Reverse the Arms Race Study Group Syllabus, a 3-week mini-course from All Saints Church, 132 N. Euclid Ave., Pasadena, CA 91101.

Disarmament Study Guide, Chuck Boyer. Brethren General Offices.

Disarmament Workbook, Homer Jack. World Conference on Religion and Peace, 1978.

Educating for Peace and Justice: Religious Dimensions, The Institute for Peace and Justice, 1981.

Energy Bibliography, Interfaith Coalition on Energy.

Energy and Ethics: The Ethical Implications of Energy Production and Use, National Council of Churches.

Lordship as Servanthood: 13 Lessons on the Biblical Basis for Peacemaking, William Keeney. Faith and Life Press, Newton, KS, 1975.

A Matter of Faith: A Study Guide for Churches on the Nuclear Arms Race, Sojourners, 1981.

Militarism and the World Military Order: A Study Guide for Churches, Ernie Regehr. World Council of Churches.

New Call for Peacemakers: A New Call to Peacemaking Study Guide, Maynard Shelly. Faith and Life Press, Newton, KS, 1976.

New Community for Peace, a study guide on peacemaking by United Presbyterian Women. Also A Personal Preparation for Peacemaking, a 7-day meditation guide.

Peacemaking: The Believers' Calling, United Presbyterian Church, 1980.

A Study Guide for the Churches on Nuclear Technology, Based on the book by Jim Garrison, From Hiroshima to Harrisburg, SCM Press.

Teaching towards a Faithful Vision, Task Force on Christian Education for World Peace. Disciples Resources, Nashville, 1977.

To Study War No More: A Bibliography on War, Peace, and Conscience, Bob Seeley, ed. CCCO/An Agency for Military and Draft Counseling, 2208 South Street, Phila., Pennsylvania 19146, 1979.

Waging Peace: A Study in Biblical Pacifism, John Lamoreau and Ralph Beebe. Barclay Press, P.O. Box 232, Newburg, OR 97132, 1980.

SERMONIC AND LITURGICAL AIDS

These three sermons are available from the Riverside Church Disarmament Program.

"And the Cockroaches Shall Inherit the Earth," by Rabbi Balfour Brickner.

"A Time to Say No," by Dr. Harvey Cox.

"Trust not in Chariots and Warriors," by Sister Melinda Roper.

"Biblical Ethics in an Age of Terror," by Sheila Collins. Available from Boston Mobilization for Survival, 13 Sellers St., Boston, MA 02139.

Clergy Resource Guide, sermon and worship suggestions from the Interfaith Center to Reverse the Arms Race.

"Energy Oratorio," by Elizabeth Dodson Gray. Available from the National Council of Churches.

"Enough: A Theological Contribution to the Peacemaking Work of the Churches," by Dr. Harvey Cox. Available from the AFSC Disarmament Program.

Peace in Search of Makers: Riverside Church Reverse the Arms Race Convocation, Jane Rockman, ed., 1979. Available from the Riverside Church Disarmament Program.

Peace on Earth, a compilation of quotes and pictures for use in congregational newsletters and bulletins. 8th Day Center for Justice, 22 E. Van Buren, Chicago, IL 60605.

"Sermonic Materials about Energy Conservation," Interfaith Coalition on Energy.

Available from Walter Schenck, Board of Global Ministries, United Methodist Church, NY

"Theological Implication of the Arms Race," by Robert McAfee Brown.

"Militarism: Theological Perspectives," by Wolfgang Huber.

"Taming the Principalities and Powers," by Bruce Rigdon.

BOOKS, ESSAYS, AND PACKETS

Christians and Nuclear Disarmament, The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Russell Press, Nottingham, England. 1977.

"The Church and Energy Policy," Boston Industrial Mission, 56 Boylston St., Cambridge, MA 02138. 1977.

Darkening Valley: A Biblical Perspective on Nuclear War, Dale Auderman. Seabury Press, 815 Second Ave., NYC 10017, 1981.

"Energy as a Moral, Economic, Political, and Religious Issue," Alvin Pitcher. University of Chicago, 1025 E. 58th St., Chicago, IL 60637.

Energy Ethics: A Christian Response, Dieter Hessel, ed., 1979. National Council of Churches Energy Office.

Swords Into Plowshares

Energy Packet, 1979. National Council of Churches Energy Office.

Faith and Science in an Unjust World, Report of the World Council of Churches Conference on Faith, Science, and the Future. Vol. 1: Plenary Presentations; Vol. 2: Reports and Recommendations. World Council of Churches.

Faith, Science, and the Future, Preparatory Readings for the 1979 Conference of the World Council of Churches. World Council of Churches.

"How to Deal with Despair," Joanna Rogers Macy. New Age, 244 Brighton Ave., Allston, MA 02134, June , 1979.

New Call to Peacemaking: A Challenge to Friends, Noral Hadley, ed. Friends World Committee of Consultation, Plainfield, IN, 1976.

"Public Opinion and Disarmament: Challenge to the Churches," Alan Geyer. Center for Theology and Public Policy, 1977.

The Risk of the Cross: Christian Discipleship in the Nuclear Age, Christopher Grannis et al. The Seabury Press, NY, 1981.

The Riverside Disarmament Reader, George Hunsinger, ed., Riverside Chruch Disarmament Program, 1979.

"The Social Costs of Energy Choices," Christianity and Crisis, special issue, Oct. 16, 1978.

"...Therefore Choose Life," one of a series of Papers on Peace, Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, CA, 1965.

World Peace Papers, essays by Richard Barnet, George Kistiakowsky, et al., from World Peacemakers.

PUBLICATIONS

Anticipation, World Council of Churches. Especially the following issues:

No. 19, Nov. 74--"Science and Technology for Human Development, The Ambiguous Future and the Christian Hope"
No. 21, Oct. 75--"Report on Nuclear Energy"
No. 24, Nov. 77--"The Churches and the Nuclear Debate"
No. 25, Jan. 79--"Burning Issues"
No. 26, June 79--"Equations for the Future"
No. 28, Dec. 80--"Energy for My Neighbor"

The Catholic Worker, 36 E. First St., New York, NY 10003.

Christianity and Crisis, 537 W. 121st St., New York, NY 10027

Christianity Today, 465 Gunderson Dr., Carol Stream, IL 60187.

Concern Magazine from United Presbyterian Women; Church and Society Magazine from the United Presbyterian Church.

engage/social action, 100 Maryland Ave. NW, Washington DC 20002. See especially issues #23 and 34 (energy) and 44 (disarmament).

FCNL Washington Newsletter.

Fellowship, Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Justice Ministries; resources for urban mission, Institute of the Church in Urban-Industrial Society, 5700 S. Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, IL 60637. See especially #3, Winter 79--"The Energy Crisis and Citizen, Consumer and Church Initiatives."

National Catholic Reporter, P.O. Box 281, Kansas City, MO 64141.

The Other Side, Box 12236, Philadelphia, PA 19144.

Sojourners.

UME Connexion, United Ministries in Education, c/o Educational Ministries/ABC, Valley Forge, PA 19481. An interdenominational newspaper for campus ministries.

RELIGIOUS PEACE ORGANIZATIONS

In addition to the resource groups listed in the basic Study/Action Guide for ACCEPTABLE RISK?, the following national organizations may be especially helpful to those working on nuclear issues within religious communities. Associated publications are listed following the address.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC), 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102. 215/241-7000. Quaker Service Bulletin and a number of peace education resources.

CHURCH WOMEN UNITED IN THE U.S.A., 475 Riverside Drive, Room 806, New York, NY 10115. 212/870-2347. The Church Woman.

CLERGY AND LAITY CONCERNED (CALC), 198 Broadway, New York, NY 10038. 212/964-6730. CALC Report.

THE CHURCHES' CENTER FOR THEOLOGY AND PUBLIC POLICY, 4500 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington DC 20016. 202/363-3088. center circles.

COUNCIL ON RELIGION AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, 170 E. 64 St., New York, NY 10021. 212/838-4120. Worldview.

ECUMENICAL PEACE INSTITUTE, 944 Market Street, Room 509, San Francisco, CA 94102. 415/391-5215.

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION, Box 271, Nyack, NY 10960. 914/358-4601. Fellowship.

FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION, 245 Second St. NE, Washington DC 20002. 202/547-6000. FCNL Washington Newsletter.

GLOBAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATES, 552 Park Ave., East Orange, NJ 07017. 201/675-1409.

IMPACT, 110 Maryland Ave. NE, Washington DC 20002. 202/544-8636. Update, Prepare and Action, et. al.

THE INSTITUTE FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE, 2747 Rutger, St. Louis, MO 63104. 314/773-8884

INSTITUTE FOR WORLD ORDER, 777 U.N. Plaza, New York, NY 10017. 212/490-0010. Transition, Alternatives, Macroscope.

INTERFAITH CENTER FOR CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY, 475 Riverside Dr., Room 566, New York, NY 10115. 212/870-2936. Corporate Examiner.

INTERFAITH CENTER TO REVERSE THE ARMS RACE, 132 N. Euclid Ave., Pasadena, CA 91101. 213/449-9430. RAR Newsletter.

INTERFAITH COALITION ON ENERGY, 1413 K St. NW, 8th Floor, Washington DC 20005.

JEWISH PEACE FELLOWSHIP, Box 271, Nyack, NY 10960.

JONAH HOUSE, 1933 Park Ave., Baltimore, MD 21217.

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE OF WOMEN RELIGIOUS, 1330 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington DC 20005.

MOBILIZATION FOR SURVIVAL RELIGIOUS TASK FORCE, 85 S. Oxford St., Brooklyn, NY 11217. 212/858-6882.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (NCC), 475 Riverside Dr., New York, NY 10115. 212/870-2200. Joint Strategy Action Committee publishes Grapevine.

NETWORK, 806 Rhode Island NE, Washington DC 20018. 202/526-4070.

PAX CHRISTI USA, 3000 N. Mango, Chicago, IL 60634.

THE RIVERSIDE CHURCH DISARMAMENT PROGRAM, 490 Riverside Dr., New York, NY 10027. 212/749-7000. Disarming Notes.

SOJOURNERS PEACE MINISTRY, 1309 L St. NW, Washington DC 20005. 202/737-2780. Sojourners.

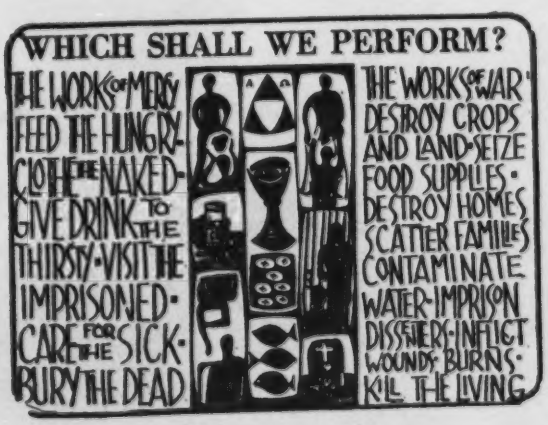
WORLD CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND PEACE, 777 U.N. Plaza, New York, NY 10017. 212/687-2163. Religion for Peace and Disarmament Times.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, 777 U.N. Plaza, New York, NY 10017. 212/682-4515. Anticipation.

WORLD PEACEMAKERS, 2852 Ontario Road NW, Washington DC 20009. 202/265-7582. World Peacemakers Newsletter.

WORLD WITHOUT WAR COUNCIL, 175 5th Avenue, Suite 601, New York, NY 10010. 212/674-2085.

YOUNG CHRISTIANS FOR GLOBAL JUSTICE, an Ecumenical Council within North America, 85 St. Clair Ave. East, Toronto, Ontario, M4T 1M8 Canada. 416/925-5931.



The following are some of the major U.S. religious bodies which have issued policy statements about nuclear weapons and/or nuclear power. Many have also developed programs and educational materials around their positions on these issues. Copies of their statements and lists of their resources may be obtained by writing to the general offices listed below. The Fellowship of Reconciliation can provide information about religious peace fellowships associated with each denomination.

AMERICAN BAPTIST CHURCHES IN THE U.S.A. Valley Forge, PA 19481. 215/768-2000.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH (DISCIPLES OF CHRIST). 222 S. Downey Ave., Box 1986, Indianapolis, IN 46206. 317/353-1491.

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN. 1451 Dundee Ave., Elgin, IL 60120. 312/742-5100.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH. 815 2nd Ave., New York, NY 10017. 212/867-8400.

FRIENDS UNITED MEETING. 101 Quaker Hill Drive, Richmond, IN 47374.

LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA. 231 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016. 212/481-9600.

MARYKNOLL FATHERS AND BROTHERS, Justice and Peace Office. Maryknoll, NY 10545. 914/941-7590.

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. 21 S. 12th St., Akron, PA 17501. 717/859-1151.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES (Southern Presbyterian). 341 Ponce de Leon Ave. NE, Atlanta, GA 30308. 404/873-1531.

SISTERS OF LORETTO. 3001 S. Federal Blvd., Box 1113, Denver, CO 80236. 303/922-8215.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION. 460 James Robertson Parkway, Nashville, TN 37219. 615/244-2355.

UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS. 838 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10021. 212/249-0100.

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION. 25 Beacon St., Boston, MA 02108. 617/742-2100.

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST, Office for Church in Society, 105 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016. 212/683-5656.

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, Board of Church and Society: 100 Maryland Ave. NE, Washington DC 20002. 202/488-5600; Board of Global Ministries: 475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10027. 212/678-6161.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The Program Agency, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10027.

UNITED STATES CATHOLIC CONFERENCE. Office of International Justice and Peace, 1312 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington DC 20005. 202/659-6600.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS. 1 Park Ave., Suite 418, New York, NY 10016. 212/679-0600.